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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Supreme Court Rocks New Deal
Italy Uniforms More of Youth
Japanese Lamp Flood Infringes
The King Thanks the 'Family'
Spain Yields to Its Church
Feminism Sets Up New Ends

THE New Deal is thrown into confusion by the Supreme Court's setting aside the railroad pension law as unconstitutional. The 5-4 decision shows Justice Roberts, usually siding with the Court's liberal element, going over to the conservative side and writing an opinion sweeping beyond immediate limits of the railroad retirement act affecting 1,000,000 workers. Chief Justice Hughes, in his dissent, says the majority opinion marks the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution "No Throughfare" for carrying through types of social security. If the majority opinion had been broad, the pension act might be narrowed down and re-enacted, as was done with the federal income tax law and the federal employees' liability act after adverse decisions. Now the Administration, ready to put through its social security bill, wonders whether it counters the Court. Chief Justice Hughes raises a vigorous minority voice—"Industry should take care of its human wastage."

Italy mobilizes three new divisions and calls to the colors the class of 1913. This putting of still more of the population into martial uniform is explained in an official communiqué. It is because of the furnishing of arms to Ethiopia by European factories now definitely identified and because of alleged mobilization by Emperor Haile Selassie. Herein is pictured the customary mad method of the arms evil. One nation over-arms because it suspects a possible enemy of overarming. And then, the merry end, overarmers must be bored to death or kill one another.

American business is really much better, say the books of mail order houses and variety chains. Montgomery Ward had the largest April sales in its history, advancing 22.5 per cent over April, 1934, and Sears Roebuck increased 32.5 per cent. Among dime stores S. S. Kresge went up 13.5 per cent, F. W. Woolworth 13.1 per cent. But another concern selling to all classes of business gives the best evidence of all. National Cash Register, supplying those musically mathematical repositories, went up 24.1 per cent—Would retailers be buying barns to put it into if they weren't reaping good grain to put in?

Japanese exports to the United States run into a serious snarl when the flood of Japanese electric light bulbs is found to infringe American patents. Federal Judge Paul McCormick of Los Angeles upholds the General Electric's protest against the Japanese company, orders injunctions and allows the plaintiff to recover damages. About 100,000,000 inferior bulbs have been sold at a low price. Suits for Japanese radio infringement are next projected. Patent laws must be respected. Things go back to thoughts—Thoughts must be of first benefit to those who think them.

The British Empire is joined by millions of people in other nations in listening to King George's world broadcast on the opening Jubilee day. None could doubt the Sovereign's sincerity as he thanks his far-flung "family" and rededicates himself to their service. He addresses directly the children, to whom the future belongs. "When the time comes, be proud to give to your country the service of your work, your mind and your heart." President Roosevelt cables the King that common traditions permit Americans to understand how deeply stirring the anniversary must be to the British—"We share in their rejoicing."

Spain sees President Niceto Alcalá Zamora forced to permit the country, in spite of his protest, to become a "Vatican Republic." He approves Premier Lerroux's nominations of five members of the Catholic Party for Cabinet portfolios. The party leader, Jose Maria Gil Robles, becomes Minister of War and will reorganize the army to strengthen his position. Other Cabinet members are three Radicals, two Agrarians, one Liberal Democrat and two Independents. President Zamora, opposing the church's return to political power, has one satisfaction—Where seven Cabinet posts were demanded, he grants but five.

The National League of Women Voters hears defined "a 1935 new-style feminism." Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president, tells the Washington council of delegates from 38 states that feminism by crusade and proclamation has had its day. The new feminism demands "women making good in positions of responsibility, other women backing them up, and all women preparing themselves for similar service." She sees a victory for the League's policies in current thinking—"It is that economic welfare and social welfare are inseparable."

Pay and Output Control Asked By Textile Men

Cabinet Committee Hears Proposals From Massachusetts Mills

Closing Threatened

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A denial plan for bringing about "fair and equitable" equalization of wages and immediate control of production in the textile industry was proposed to the President's Cabinet Committee today by a group of Massachusetts manufacturers. The group, composed of C. F. Broughton, president of the Wamsutta Mills; Scabury Stanton, treasurer of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company; and Nathaniel Mitchell, representing the Barnes Textile Associates, recommended the establishment of a cotton textile planning committee, to be composed of three men, one selected by the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, one by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and a third, by a committee made up of the presidents of three leading engineering colleges, would also collect wage data, enabling it to set up standard base rates for the entire industry.

Processing Tax
The New England manufacturers warned the Cabinet Committee that failure to recommend wage equalization might mean the end of the textile industry in the North. If the South does not raise its wage rates, northern mills will have to reduce theirs, they explained. Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, recommended four remedies for the present situation: Application of the processing tax on a broader base, limitation of cotton textile imports, cultivation of export markets, and the continuation of the NIRA with power given industry to regulate its own production.

Import Quotas
Mr. Hood asked that a study be made of Japanese competition and all importing countries placed on a quota, limiting importations of cotton textiles from any country to not more than the annual average of the years 1928-32. The Massachusetts delegation today was headed by Senator David I. Walsh, who declared that New England's economic life is jeopardized by the present textile situation. Pleas in behalf of the industry were also made by Senator Marcus Cookidge (D) and Representatives Allen T. Treadway (R), Pehr G. Holmes (R), Edith Nourse Rogers (R), A. Platt Andrews (R), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) and Charles L. Gifford (R).

Langer Conviction By District Court Reversed on Appeal

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7 (P)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down today, reversed the conviction of William Langer, former Governor of North Dakota, and four others charged with conspiracy to misuse Federal Relief funds. The five were convicted in Federal District Court in North Dakota June 17, 1934. The five appellants were convicted under an indictment which charged them and four others, with conspiracy to administer corruptly Federal statutes relating to the distribution of emergency relief funds. The charge grew out of alleged solicitation of political contributions from workers paid with federal relief funds. Testimony at the original trial showed various workers had been assessed contributions of 5 per cent of their salaries to the Langer, Langer political newspaper. Convicted with Mr. Langer were Omer J. Chaput, Frank A. Vogel, former State Highway Commissioner; R. A. Kinzer, secretary of the State Emergency Relief Committee, and Harold McDonald, solicitor for the leaders. Their cases also were covered by the appeal. Charges against three others were dismissed at the close of the trial by order of the court. Those involved were Joseph A. Kinzer, Paul J. Yoeter and G. A. Hamble.

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Barring of Japanese Exports Of Electric Lamps in U. S. Based on Patent Violations

Similar Court Proceedings Expected on Radio Sets and Equipment—Japanese in New York Decried Overemphasis on Volume of Foreign Trade

NEW YORK, May 7.—Japanese exports to the United States have run into another legal snarl, it was learned today, following the decision handed down by Judge Paul McCormick of the Federal Court in Los Angeles on May 4 barring their electric light bulbs from the United States because of infringement of patents held by the General Electric Company. Similar actions are now pending before the courts of New York, it was revealed here today, when it was said authoritatively that the General Electric Company's legal counsel confidently expected to be able to obtain a similar court prohibition against the importation of Japanese lamps, which are coming into this country in large volume. The Los Angeles action and those here were seen in high manufacturing circles as extremely important, since, it was declared, they serve as a bar against the exportation of Japan of any goods or articles which may be proved to infringe American patent rights. This presumption was based, of course, on the premise that Judge McCormick's decision would be upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in California, should the Japanese contest the decision. While other articles of Japanese manufacture than lamps and electric bulbs were seen to be affected by Judge McCormick's decision, the contest up to this time has been almost wholly against these bulbs, millions of which have been exported into the United States, the yearly sale here having been estimated at about 100,000,000 bulbs. When the lamp cases are disposed of, it was said that radio sets and radio equipment probably would be placed on the list to come up for challenge. In the Los Angeles case, it was charged that the Japanese bulbs were of shorter life and used more current than those manufactured by the General Electric Company and that they seriously infringed the company's patent rights. Likewise, it was charged, these Japanese bulbs were sold at a price lower than American bulbs, and evidence to sustain these charges was presented by Hubert Howson and Charles Neave, New York City lawyers, and Leonard S. Lyon, of the law firm of

LaGuardia Saves \$2,354,686 to City On Utility Rates

Reaches Agreement With Consolidated on Price for 1935 Contract

NEW YORK, May 7.—The five months dispute between the Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty and the city utility group over excessive electric costs which put the city well on the road to building its own "yardstick" power plant ended today in victory for the city in a 1935 contract which the Mayor himself described as "very close to any cost production rates the city could show with a municipal lighting plant." The 1935 terms now offered by the Consolidated Gas Company, parent utility here, not only makes a \$2,354,686 reduction in city electric costs, amounting to 25 per cent under the amount submitted in the original bids last December, but embodies all the demands specified by Mayor LaGuardia in his conversations with Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the company. Mayor LaGuardia even won the insertion of a clause to the effect

'Bookies' Ignore Betting Restrictions

Outside Wagers on Racing Results Placed at Six Times the Legal Turnover on Tracks—Total of American Bets This Year Estimated in Forecast at Near Public Works Fund of \$5,000,000,000

Illicit bookmakers are the bootleggers of race-track betting. Their activities produce a financial turnover far in excess of legal gambling. In the United States, the bookmaker is outlawed as a betting agent everywhere except in the State of New York. The 30 or so states which have legalized race-track betting, restrict it to the pari-mutuel machine. France likewise utilizes the pari-mutuel as a meter which measures the taxable volume of race-track bets. England supervises public betting on the totalizator, and by licensing bookmakers under the Betting Duty Act.

Failure to Control
The results of government regulation reveal not only failure to control public race-track betting by means of a betting tax, but also the impossibility of effectively imposing such a tax. An official survey of race-track gambling in England over a period of a few years points to a steady increase. Although in 1928 the betting tax was levied on a turnover of nearly half a billion dollars, it was estimated that illegal race-track gambling amounted to at least another half billion. Even though 14,000 bookmakers have registered under the Betting Duty Act, authorities believe there are at least as many unlicensed betting agents, who, with clerks, tipsters and runners, bring the total number unlawfully employed up to about 100,000.

Off-Track Betting Prevalent
When the French Government joined partnership with private operators of pari-mutuel betting it waved the bookmakers out of business. But pari-mutuel betting did not curb illicit gambling as easily as that. Legal race-track wagering has an avid competitor in off-track betting. A system of tickers dispenses news on race results. Horse racing is the basis for gambling in almost every large city in Paris and provincial cities as well. Undercover gambling on horse races is something to consider in the United States, too. In order to get a

Stalin Claims Red Army Is Peace Bulwark

Soviet Chief Regrets Toll Taken in Communist Campaigns

Soldiers Have Mission

MOSCOW, May 7.—Fear of war was cited by Joseph Stalin in explanation of collectivization of agriculture and industrialization in general, which have proved so expensive to the Soviets in the human integer, in an address to the graduating class of the Kremlin Military Academy. With other high officials of the Soviet Union he declared the Red Army to be the bulwark of peace on the European continent. Mr. Stalin said during his address, in explanation of the pace at which the Soviet peoples had been driven: "We had either to solve the task (referring to the redemption of the backward country) and establish Socialism in our country in the briefest possible time, or our country, technically unadvanced and of low culture, would lose its independence and become the plaything of imperialist powers." Often in his address the man who is the dominant influence in Russia today seemed to be pleading for justification for the sacrifices which had been exacted from the masses. He emphasized the idea that hardship and economy were required by the nature of the case.

They Begged to Stop
He said: "There were comrades who were frightened and called to the party to retreat. They said, 'Why do we need your industrialization, collectivization, machinery, metallurgy, tractors, combines and automobiles? It would be better to give us more textiles, to buy more raw materials for manufacturing articles for general consumption and to give the people more of the little things that make life beautiful.'"

"True, we could have used the 3,000,000,000 rubles of foreign exchange which we raised by the most rigid economy and which was expended by our industry to import raw materials and permit greater production of articles of general consumption. But that would have not given us metallurgy, the machine-building industry, tractors, automobiles, airplanes and tanks. We would have found ourselves at the mercy of the foreign and internal bourgeoisie." The revolt stirred by the opponents of the regime was also given attention by Mr. Stalin when he said: "Obviously, they counted on frightening us to retreat from the path laid down by Lenin. 'We pressed on all the more firmly, eliminating all obstacles in our way. True, in so doing we had to treat some of our comrades roughly and

Japan Plans to Remove Air Lag

TOKYO—Japan has recently undertaken several moves with a view to strengthening the country's aviation.

The Ministry of Communications has announced a 15-year program of aviation development, accompanied by a tentative subsidy of 200,000,000 yen (between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000). The Japanese army has decided to establish more aviation schools and air squadrons and to establish "air defense headquarters" in three strategic localities—Tokyo, Osaka and North Kyushu. Five new anti-aircraft gun corps will be brought into existence. Finally, there is a steady increase in the number of practice flights in Manchukuo. An extension of the long-range Japanese air line, which now connects Tokyo with Dalen by a route which includes Nagoya, Osaka and Seoul, in Korea, first to Mukden, then to Hanking, has just been announced. The amount of air mail carried in Japan in 1934 was almost double the quantity carried in the preceding year.

Despite these evidences of aviation development, the air remains the least favorable of the elements, from the standpoint of Japanese national defense. The land and sea forces of the Island Empire seem adequate for defense against any predictable emergency. By comparison Japan's air forces, actual and potential, seem to represent almost an "Achilles' heel." The number of Japan's military airplanes, according to the most reliable estimates, is in the neighborhood of a thousand, which is considerably less than that of the Soviet Union. Japan's position, as regards civil aviation, is perhaps even more unfavorable. With more than three-quarters of the area of Germany, Japan last year maintained commercial air routes of a length of 3751 kilometers, as against Germany's 47,412 kilometers. There are only 152 civilian airplanes in Japan, as against 1055 in Great Britain, 1072 in Germany, 1654 in France and 9284 in the United States.

Sixty Days To Go But Dawes Sticks To Forecast of Prosperity By July

CHICAGO, May 7 (P)—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes is standing pat on his prosperity prediction. Uttered last December, it promised a surging demand for durable goods next June or July. In details, it said: "I suggest that not later than (next) June or July should be the beginning of the great sustained demand for durable goods due to the accumulation for five years of postponed demands and this time should

Ends 2000th Daily Flight



Dr. John D. Brock Goes Aloft Despite Weather

Senate Substitutes Every-Day Flier Vinson Bonus Bill Is Paid Honor As For Compromise Aero Club Guest

Next Contest Will Come Between Measure and Greenback Bill

WASHINGTON, May 7.—By an overwhelming vote of 54 to 30 the Senate today substituted the Vinson-Logan bill for the Harrison compromise bonus bill, in the first test of sentiment. This eliminates the administration hope of avoiding a veto at this session and now centers the struggle between the Vinson and Patman measures. Supporters of both measures united in defeating the Harrison compromise plan. Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, an inflationist, then opened the fight to substitute the Patman greenback measure for the Vinson bill. The difference between these measures is chiefly one of financing. The Vinson bill, Mr. Thomas said, would require a bond issue with heavy interest charges. The Patman bill would make direct payment by issuing noninterest-bearing greenbacks.

"That is the way we financed the Civil War," said Mr. Thomas. **Estimate of Costs**
The Roosevelt spokesmen brought forward a tax measure, not only as a means of raising the proposed revenue, but of giving lobby-driven Senators some conception of the cost which the proposed expenditure in either the Vinson or the Patman bills will entail on the pocketbook of the taxpayer. The Vinson bill will cost \$2,263,000,000. The Patman bill will cost \$2,201,000,000. Even the modified bonus bill urged by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi and endorsed by the Senate Finance Committee will cost, it is estimated, \$1,280,000,000, as now amended.

The deluge of telegrams raining upon the Senate following the appeal of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin for the Patman measure is so new a phenomenon that Senators were watching it closely. At an average cost of 50 cents a telegram, the appeal of the radio priest, it is estimated, may have netted the telegraph companies \$50,000.

Telegrams' Effect Uncertain
The effect of the telegraphic thunderstorm is uncertain. Some leaders felt it might be decisive for the Patman bill. Others held that it might have just the reverse effect by stimulating senators to show their independence. At any rate, it provided a last-minute dramatic setting for a contest which already seemed to need nothing further of this sort. Republicans supporting the Vinson bill claimed it could be passed over a veto, while the Patman bill could not. This was one reason given why conservatives might juggle their votes in favor of the more radical Patman measure, in the hope that it would be ultimately defeated, and that no bonus measure would be passed.

New York Club Fosters Flower and Bird Haven
NEW YORK, May 7.—Beginning this summer, the New York Botanical Garden will set aside nine of its acres for a bird and wild-flower haven. Dr. Merrill, director of the garden, said a \$5000 fund drive by the New York Bird and Tree Club to construct a "cat-and-dog-proof" fence around the bird habitat had progressed to the point where it now appears that the garden will be able to put it up within the next two months. Bushes growing berries that birds like are being planted for the sanctuary, to attract back to the garden its many one-time nesting habitats that, with the trampling of underbrush and other hazards of a public park, have flown away to safer and richer fields.

In the same way, Dr. Merrill said, the garden has been stripped of many of its rarest wild flowers, so that the new planting in the south-west section of the 400-acre preserve is to have the protection of a motorcycle guard.

Nye Plan Bars U.S. Trade With Nations at War

Provides That President List Contraband Even in Peacetime

Penalty Is Seizure

Senate Is Asked to Give President Power to Declare League Membership

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A sweeping resolution barring American trade in war materials with belligerents, and temporarily scrapping the "freedom of the seas" doctrine was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota. The two Senators introduced their resolution as a climax to the study of neutrality made by the Nye Munitions Committee, mostly in private. It is also the high spot in the recent drive toward a redefinition of neutrality which began last December. This resolution is the most important of a series of three introduced by Senators Nye and Clark. The two preceding resolutions were to prohibit the extension of credits and issuance of foreign loans, and to divorce the Government of responsibility for American travelers abroad in wartime.

Urges League Membership
Simultaneously, Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, also a member of the Nye Munitions Committee, introduced a resolution for immediate American membership in the League of Nations, declaring that the positive co-operation of the new neutrality policy and insuring peace.

The Pope resolution authorizes the President to notify the League of Nations of American membership on two conditions: (1) That the Pact of Paris shall be recognized as a guiding principle of the Covenant; (2) That the United States should be specifically exempted from any action involving use of armed forces in prevention of war, and should itself alone determine what action the United States should take under the circumstances.

Provides for Embargo
Senator Pope commended the neutrality drive, but declared it to be insufficient to prevent hostilities or even insulate the United States from the effects of them. The Clark-Nye resolution has four major provisions: (1) That upon outbreak of war, it shall be unlawful for any person or firm to export from the United States any arms, munitions, or materials of war, or any other articles which the United States declares to be war material, either directly or indirectly to any government or national of any government engaged in war.

(2) That whenever the President finds conditions to exist in any part of the world in which shipment of arms or munitions of war or other war material may involve the United States in international complications, or contribute to armed conflict, he shall place an impartial embargo on such shipments.

List of Contraband
(3) That the President shall upon the outbreak of war, or whenever he finds to exist conditions referred to in (2), cause to be published a list of articles declared by the United States to be war material. The resolution adds that any person or group selling any article declared to be conditional or unconditional contraband shall do so solely at its own risk or at the risk of a foreign government.

Two Vital Sections
Important new points in this legislation are contained under Section 2, which would enable the President to lay down an arms embargo when war has not actually been declared, or when the critical preparatory period of imminent exists. In Section 4 all contraband articles are declared outlaw to American protection from the moment they leave American shores.

This amounts to the plan of enforcing neutrality by making all sales of goods to the American port, which as has been proposed by several authorities. The Clark-Nye legislation therefore seems to include much of what is in other resolutions pending in Congress, particularly those of Representatives Maury Maverick (D) of Texas and Frank L. Klobbe (D) of Ohio.

The prohibition of loans, which was introduced on April 9, would do in wartime what the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is interested, although of two minds about action.

Baldwin Urges Arms Limits At Level Agreed by States, With Mechanism for Control

LONDON.—I wish for many reasons, that flying had never been invented, but it has been, and somehow we have got to Christianize it.

This was one of the phrases used by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative Party leader, in a recent address to his followers in London.

Mr. Baldwin also claimed that Britain was "torchbearer of ordered freedom in Europe."

Discussing the question of an international air force, Mr. Baldwin said the nations would have to go some way forward, before they would become sufficiently trustful of

one another to carry that idea into effect.

Meanwhile, since armed forces could not be abolished, it is necessary to supply them with everything that foresight and the wit of man could provide to make them efficient, he added.

"Disarmament today as many of us have dreamed of it after the war," he said, "is not going to be effected in the near future." Nevertheless the fight for peace among the nations was like that for decency and cleanliness in human life. It could not be achieved without perseverance, patience and struggle. But the fight is worth while and will continue, he said.

Arms Limitation

Discussing some of the difficulties to be overcome, Mr. Baldwin went on to say that if military aircraft were abolished, risk from the skies would not disappear. Civil aircraft would remain and could be used to drop bombs.

"What then," he asked, "can be done?"

His answer was "limitation of armaments at some point to be agreed to." This, he thought, might be feasible. "If that were done," he said, "there would have to be the strictest regulations with regard to inspection, or we might find some country exceeding what had been allowed to it. All the nations who had joined in this pact would have to decide on what they could do if any nation were proved to have exceeded its allowance and had refused, on detection, to cut down its forces to the allotted limitation."

Newark Horse Show Prizes Are Awarded

NEWARK, N. J., May 7 (P)—Out-of-state entries are rolling up impressive records in the fifteenth annual Newark Horse Show, but a New Jersey mount, the big gray, Commoner Crown, from Trillora Farms, Elberon, is this year's winner of the \$500 hunter stake, one of the most coveted prizes of the show.

With Freddie Wetach in the saddle, Commoner Crown won the event easily last night. Erin's Son, owned by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy of Brookline, Mass., was second and Adare, entered by Robert Glavas, was third.

The Kennedy entries ran neck and neck with the horses owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermeyer of Greenwich, Conn., in a race for supremacy in the hunting events which finds them tied, as the show goes into its fifth day, with six blue ribbons each.

New York Bills Speed Use of Welfare Funds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6—New York State machinery is ready to function under any federal funding program for old-age assistance and allowances for dependent children, as two implementing measures became statutes by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature.

The expediting bills provide that

Success



Owen D. Young
From a Painting by Leopold Seyffert
Lawrence University

Owen D. Young Is Paid Honor By St. Lawrence University

CANTON, N. Y., May 7—Owen D. Young, prominent alumnus of St. Lawrence University, was honored by faculty, student body, classmates of 1894 and the board of trustees at the annual Charter Day exercises in Gunnison Memorial Chapel May 5.

A life-size bust portrait of the now famous student, executed by the American artist, Leopold Seyffert, was presented to the university, to be hung in the \$650,000 men's dormitory recently completed, of which Mr. Young was a donor in company with George P. Baker, Andrew W. Mellon and the late Richard B. Mellon.

Dr. John Huston Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters following an address in which he praised the work of Mr. Young.

Millard H. Jencks, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees

of the university, presented the painting to Dr. Richard Eddy Sykes, retiring president of St. Lawrence, on behalf of the board of trustees of the university.

"Fifty years ago following my graduation from St. Lawrence University, I heard of a promising lad in the Mohawk Valley who lived with his parents on a farm," said Dr. Sykes in his address before the assemblage and student body.

"One of my distinguished predecessors, President A. B. Harvey, always in search of students for his institution discovered Owen D. Young and influenced him to enter our college of the north country. Thus, at the age of 18 years, Owen D. Young began his association with the university."

"From the time of his matriculation to the present moment his interest, love and loyalty have never faltered."

High School Orators Test Hews and Haws

Kent, Ohio, May 7 (P)—Boy and girl orators from Bakersfield, Calif., to Auburn, Maine, tried out their accents here today on the judges in the national high school speech tournament.

Preliminary debating rounds were held yesterday. The high school debaters argued the question of federal educational grants to the states for elementary and secondary education.

There will be more debating today with two rounds of original oratory, humorous declamation, extemporaneous speaking, dramatic declamation and oratorical declamation. High schools from 24 states are represented at the contest with 111 schools registered. Most of the contestants are between 15 and 18 years old.

State Insurance Head Appointed by Lehman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7—Louis H. Pink, Brooklyn lawyer, was named State Superintendent of Insurance by Governor Herbert H. Lehman yesterday, succeeding George S. Van Schaick, of Rochester, retiring. The post carries with it supervision of about 808 active insurance corporations representing assets of more than \$22,000,000,000, together with the rehabilitation or liquidation of 23 title and mortgage guarantee companies of their \$500,000,000 wholly-owned outstanding guaranteed mortgages.

Mr. Pink has been active in civic affairs and is a member of the New York City Municipal Housing Authority. He has been director of the Title and Mortgage Rehabilitation Bureau of the State Insurance Department since November, 1934, having been appointed general counsel of the bureau in 1933.

Jail Sentences Clipped

CAPE TOWN, May 6 (P)—Three months will be cut off of the sentences of all prisoners in jail in South Africa for minor offenses as a Silver Jubilee present.

LaGuardia Saves \$2,324,686 on Power

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that the terms now "fettered" are reasonable, not given at a loss and not less than cost plus a reasonable profit."

This, in its essentials, the contract finally extracted from the negotiations of itself constitutes a type of "yardstick" whereby the city may continue its fight for lower rates for the general public, particularly in the proviso that the city may inspect the books of the Consolidated at any time to determine the relations of rates to the city and those charged to private consumers.

There is also included the guaranty clause that 1935 rates shall not be higher than those for 1935 and may even be lower, and the stipulation that the acceptance of the contract by the city will not, temporarily or permanently, by implication or otherwise, interfere with the city's proposed undertaking to build or operate a municipal power plant or municipal power plants.

Maurice P. Davidson, commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, said the rate at which electric current now was available for city services was "probably the lowest offered to any municipality by any public utility in the country."

The average reduction amounts to 19 1/2 per cent, as compared with the 1934 bill, and is as high as 35 per cent in the item of building lighting. The rate for street lighting, moreover, is 2.11 cents a kilowatt hour as compared with 3.21 cents in the December offer, which the Mayor rejected as 40 per cent too high and got Washington endorsement in his fight making New York City a municipal focal point in the national drive for cheaper power.

Settles Federal Dispute Also

The Federal Government was then engaged in its own dispute with the Consolidated over lighting costs here and had held up its contract renewal pending a survey of the New York City utility situation with a view to supplying its own electric service. Its findings facilitated the city's municipal plant study, and federal and city officials had combined their public ownership plans when the utility group presented the Federal Government with a rate revision amounting to 35 per cent under previous charges.

While the adjustment was satisfactory in Washington, federal officials have been awaiting the outcome of the negotiations between the company and the city before signing, and in accord with this arrangement, Mayor LaGuardia will consult with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., before closing for the city this week.

Princeton Extends Its Music

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7—An enlarged program of music, aimed to give Princeton undergraduates facilities for four years of music study, was announced by Prof. Harold W. Dodge, president of Princeton University, yesterday, when he made public the appointment of Dr. Roy Dickinson Welch, former chairman of the department of music at Smith College, as Princeton's first full professor of music.

Holding Measure Called Destructive Bit of Legislation

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (P)—An attack on the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company bill as "one of the most destructive pieces of legislation ever presented to Congress" was delivered yesterday by John E. Zimmerman, president of the United Gas Improvement.

The president's "apparent purpose" in the measure is "to use this bill as a step toward government ownership of all public utilities," Mr. Zimmerman declared in an address at the annual meeting of stockholders of the corporation, said to be one of the oldest public utilities holding concerns in the country.

"This bill," he said, "is not directed exclusively at the holding company, for so many of its lengthy and drastic provisions are devoted to centering in a bureaucracy at Washington the power of life and death over the operating companies."

"Let me assure you that these provisions make rubber stamps of the directors and managements of operating companies because of the strangulating character of the powers delegated to the federal agencies."

Erie Railroad Contracts

NEW YORK, May 7 (P)—The Erie Railroad has placed contracts for its 1935 rail requirements amounting to 16,800 tons of which Carnegie Steel was awarded 9000 tons of 131 pound rails and the balance divided between Inland Steel, Illinois Steel and Bethlehem.

Interstate Compacts Urged By New Jersey's Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J., May 7—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman today requested the governors of 15 states to take steps to establish interstate compact commissions similar to the commission recently formed in New Jersey for co-operation in handling problems of taxation, crime, commerce, labor, liquor traffic, motor vehicle regulation and other matters subject to state legislation. New Jersey was the first state to organize such a body.

Governor Hoffman's letter was sent to the governors of California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin.

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Some of sheer braid are especially smart with afternoon costumes... while the smooth, fine straws and the milaneses are as effective with coats as with spring dresses and sheers! Sizes 22 to 24.

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1000 Coppers for a dollar! Some kinds of Chinese money are incredibly cheap.



So death will think they are girls, could they sometimes wear earrings.



The Buddha of Kanakura is as tall as the Buddha of Bamiyan.

There's a better show
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ORIENT
AND IT COSTS LESS!



Orchids grow wild on the winding Baguio Road from Manila to Baguio.

Many families in China spend their entire lives in floating homes.

The Japanese yen is currently quoted at about 28 cents. The Shanghai dollar and the Manila peso are around 50 cents. This means that your money doubles and trebles in value across the Pacific. You can see more places, stay in better hotels and have a lot more fun if you vacation in Japan, China and the Philippines. Greatly reduced summer roundtrip fares now in effect.

The frequent, clocklike schedules of President Liners permit you to plan your trip exactly as you please, stopping over anywhere and continuing on the next or a later ship. A sailing every week from California via Hawaii to Japan, China and the Philippines, thence fortnightly Round the World.

NOW - Low Summer Fares!

Greatly reduced summer roundtrip fares are now in effect on President Liners. Examples from San Francisco, both ways via Hawaii:

To	First Class	Tourist
JAPAN and return	\$450	\$240
JAPAN, CHINA and return	\$519	\$277
JAPAN, CHINA, MANILA and return	\$600	\$300

It costs only a little more to continue Round the World from Manila, visiting Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles. Take from 104 days up to two full years. All outside staterooms. Outdoor swimming pool. \$854 First Class. For details, see your local travel agent, or...

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A Future Debutante makes a pointed observation

Parents... nowadays... are a problem, aren't they? Just take this matter of running the car.

Parents are just at that impressionable age when all these filling stations... with their bright pumps and luring claims... offer a constant temptation.

So I took my stand early. I insisted that my parents patronize only Esso dealers and stations. For Esso station products... backed by the world's leading petroleum organization... are the proven best you can buy.

So, believe me, you don't catch my parents driving in anywhere except at a familiar Esso sign!

And that takes a big load off my mind when I'm not along to look after things. For I'm sure that they're in good hands when they stop at an Esso sign and will get all those little courtesies and services that assure "Happy Motoring."

ESSO MARKETERS

RECOMMENDED for Happy Motoring!... Aerotype ESSO—the recognized leader among premium fuels... ESSOLINE—guarantees smoother performance than any other regular-price gasoline... ESSOLUBE—premium quality oil at regular price.



THE SIGN OF Happy Motoring!

Stop at any of the 30,000 Esso dealers and stations, displaying the familiar Esso sign. If you're in doubt about the road, ask for a copy of "Colonial Esso Tourist"—Esso Marketers' official monthly publication containing authentic maps of current road construction, vacation information, touring lists, etc. Individual road maps are also yours for the asking.

Richberg Pleads Cause of NRA Mrs. Roosevelt Welcomes 4157 Commercial Air Travel Doubles

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Bonus crisis, sober second-day analyses of the Supreme Court decision, formal opening of the work relief program, introduction of far-reaching neutrality legislation, were the peaks of the Washington day.

The shroud of the Supreme Court decision hung over the entire New Deal. In the Justice Department the most serious kind of analysis is taking place, but in the alphabetical offices something resembling despair is reflected. Whether a way out is found apparently depends upon the lawyers, and the vast corps of legalists spread from the Justice Department through each of the new agencies are expending their fullest ingenuity on the problem.

President Roosevelt reflects in complete measure the apprehension of his subordinates, and has spurred the lawyers on their task. One bright spot loomed on his horizon this morning. His offices announced that the President would go to Annapolis on May 25, there to watch his huskiest son—Franklin D. Jr.—row in the Harvard varsity crew against the Naval Academy.

Ten Months or Two Years: Despite general hostility in the Senate and a distinct possibility that the Supreme Court may deal a fatal blow to NRA when it decides the Schechter case, Donald R. Richberg, interim NRA chief, today carried on his determined fight to obtain a full two-year renewal of the Recovery Act from a Congress which is disposed in favor of an emasculated 10-month extension as the maximum concession.

Mr. Richberg has declared publicly that he accepted the NRA position for the sole purpose of devoting all his time and energy into the task of persuading Congress to give the experiment a new two-year lease on life under a redrafted and strengthened act. He has announced that he will leave the government employ not later than July 1 as evidence that he is thinking only of NRA and not of a future job for himself in his fight.

While in some administration quarters NRA's plight between a hostile Senate and a critical judiciary has induced a feeling that the thing is no longer worth much of an effort, Mr. Richberg goes on battling. Taking Charles West, new liaison man between White House and Congress, with him, he con-

ferred at length with Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee this morning, attempting to persuade them to go ahead promptly with new NRA legislation regardless of Senate delay and to insist on a full two-year extension.

Members of the committee were obviously impressed by Mr. Richberg's presentation of the case, and were understood to be prepared to go ahead if the Senate fails to act in the near future. According to Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina and chairman of the committee, there is a disposition also to insist on a two-year measure, although in other respects the committee was said to be willing to accept the terms of the Senate resolution forbidding price-fixing and invasion of the intra-state commerce field by NRA.

Wings: Mrs. Roosevelt only laughed today when someone asked her if she intended to heed the advice of one Congressman, who said yesterday that prominent people should stay out of airplanes.

The President's mother, who has reached the four-score mark, flew down yesterday from New York to be on hand for a meeting of the Monday Sewing Circle at the White House which was called off out of respect to the Outings.

Meanwhile the Commerce Department released figures showing the increase in air travel in March, when 51,694 persons journeyed over commercial airlines, compared with 22,608 in the same month a year ago. In the year 1934, civil planes carried 1,859,031 passengers, compared with 1,739,275 in 1933.

Handshaking: From Monday through Saturday of last week, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who said once that she would rather be called the "Nation's Hostess" than the "First Lady," shook hands with 4157 people within the White House or on its grounds.

The President's wife was amazed herself when the chief usher produced the record at the request of newspaper reporters today.

Included in the 4157 were 2300 guests at the first garden party of the season on the south lawn of the Executive Mansion. The remainder was made up of various groups received by Mrs. Roosevelt, including several hundred attending the twentieth anniversary convention of the League of Women Voters here for their council meeting.

On Thursday the President's wife will leave for New York on one of her combination vacation-inspection trips with final destination unannounced. She will be gone a week.

It May Be So: Action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in approving a bill authorizing \$20,000 annually for American participation in the Interparliamentary Union brings to mind one of the most colorful individuals Congress has known in recent years.

To Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts to-

Peace Tablet for Unfortified Border



It Marks a Centenary of Friendship
The Plaque Erected in the Center of the Bridge Between St. Stephen, N. B., and Calais, Maine, Which Tells a Fine Story of International Peace

day's motion was dangerous because the union might prove a "stepping stone to get the United States into international politics."

But to the late Edgar Howard (D) of Nebraska, that union provided the highlight of a career which began as an Indian scout and ended in the halls of Congress where his broad-brimmed prairie hat, hair cut long in the Indian style and frock coat of the William Jennings Bryan period, marked him as a lingering memento of a long-past epoch in American history.

Mr. Howard once attended a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. He was deeply impressed by the skill of the interpreters—borrowed from the League of Nations—who could apparently handle any language which came up during the conference. He heard them translate Japanese, Siamese, Persian and other far less usual languages into French and English. He listened for some hours.

Then Mr. Howard rose, was recognized and started to speak. The interpreters heard the first few words in perplexity and then in consternation. They failed to understand a single word as the one-time Indian fighter proceeded to address the convention for a good solid hour. And little wonder. He addressed the assembled dignitaries in the speech of the Choctaw Tribe.

At least this is the story much as Mr. Howard used to tell it to his cronies on a dull day in the House.

Deserving Public: Miss Margaret Wells, president of the National League of Women Voters opened the league's general council meeting here today by assailing the "people's tolerance of a civil service recruited through party patronage."

There are no "deserving Democrats" nor any "deserving Republicans" for appointments to office, but a "deserving public" that deserves that its affairs should be "run by men and women chosen for ability and devotion," Miss Wells declared.

The league president described the 1935 variety of feminism as that demanding that "women make good in positions of responsibility, other women back them up and all women prepare themselves for similar service. Feminism by crusade and proclamation had its day, but it is passed," she declared.

Local leagues out over the country where reported by Mrs. Edith Valet Cook of New Haven, Conn., chairman of the legal status department, to have centered their attention in the past year on removal of discriminations against employment of women, improved marriage laws, joint control and ownership of family income, removal of inequalities in existing descent and distribution laws, and approval of jury service for women.

Mrs. Cook reported intense activity on the part of the league against the "equal rights" amendment spon-

sored by the National Woman's Party. Many state groups, she said, have compiled special publications to show how the passage of the amendment would nullify state laws now safeguarding women's rights in the industrial field.

Japan's Bulb Exports Barred From U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Lyons and Lyons, of Los Angeles, representing the General Electric Company.

The defendants were T. Anraku, trading under the name of Tokyo Lamp Company; the International Lamp Company and T. Yokota, T. S. Saito and M. Takebayashi, trading as the Pacific Importing Company. They were represented in the case by J. Calvin Brown and Charles C. Montgomery of Los Angeles.

Other Markets Sought
In high Japanese quarters here today, the consensus was that should the fight against the exportation of Japan of goods to the United States be continued and be effective against any considerable list of Japanese manufactures now under fire—textiles, electrical goods—it would seriously cripple their trade with this country and that Japan, with so unfavorable a trade balance here, would have to look elsewhere for markets and for the purchase of raw material.

Japan is now turning to South America—namely, to Brazil—for cotton, it was recalled, and it was said that the search for new trade fields would be continued of necessity.

Japan's total trade for 1934 was given as 4,658,000,000 yen, of which 1,186,000,000 yen, or approximately 25 per cent, was with the United States. Of this, it was said, 2,258,000,000 yen was in exports, 18 per cent of which went to the United States. The total of Japanese imports for the same year was given as 2,400,000,000 yen, of which 32 per cent was from the United States. The first item of these imports was raw cotton, the value of which was placed at \$12,100,000.

Exchange of Benefits
The importance of equalizing the Japanese trade balance has frequently been voiced by Japan's official spokesmen. Speaking before the Imperial Diet in Tokyo last January, Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, voiced regret that the trade restrictions placed upon the Japanese, declaring they were resorting "to no unfair devices" for expansion of their trade, while the development of their industries conferred "substantial benefits on many countries which produce raw materials" and at the same time "ministers directly to the welfare of multitudes of consumers throughout the world."

"Moreover," he added, "our foreign trade actually amounts in volume to the insignificant figure of only 3 per cent of the total volume of world trade, and our country occupies only the seventh or eighth place among the principal trading nations of the world."

Peace From the Hearts
These little backwoods settlements of a century and a half ago have typified that spirit of peace and good will which the nations of the world still so sadly lack. Here in this Valley of the St. Croix there

New England Kiwanians join maritime Canadians in unveiling memorial on international border and St. Croix River as lesson in peace to all nations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. STEPHEN, N. B., May 6.—The eighth New England District of Kiwanis International joined today with the Maritime Canadian District in unveiling a Tablet of Peace on the international boundary at the St. Croix River.

The tablet is erected on the bridge which spans the river and connects the towns of Calais in Maine with St. Stephen in New Brunswick. It is the second of these to be placed, the first having been unveiled Jan. 22, 1935 on the Ambassador Bridge between Detroit and Windsor, Ont. Such tablets are described as the new means of defense which Canada and the United States adopt on their boundary.

There is no place on the whole border which has a claim for such a tablet quite so strong as at this point. The people of the St. Croix Valley believe that their community is unique in history. Where else in the world can be found a spot where for 151 years the strands of daily life have been so closely interwoven between the citizens of two separate countries?

Like One Big Town
During all this time men and women have passed back and forth across this river in pursuance of activities both business and social, and the fabric of life in the St. Croix Valley has been woven from this mingling. To a stranger the community appears as one large town built on both sides of a river. Yet it is not one except in the intangible bond which causes it to be referred to so constantly as the St. Croix Valley rather than designated by the names of the towns—one in Maine, the other in New Brunswick.

When these towns were founded in 1784 their settlers had only just ceased to be at war with one another. Indeed, the majority on both sides of the St. Croix had then part in the actual fighting. Close to this bridge on the American side stood the home of Jonathan Knight, who fired the first naval shot in the Revolutionary War. Scarcely 300 yards across the river were the dwellings of a company of disbanded soldiers of King George the Third, who landed on a May day in 1784 and laid out their settlement. Yet now that peace had come these erstwhile enemies established in such close proximity resolved to live out their lives in a manner far otherwise from warfare.

Peace From the Hearts
These little backwoods settlements of a century and a half ago have typified that spirit of peace and good will which the nations of the world still so sadly lack. Here in this Valley of the St. Croix there

came that true peace which is not gained by the signing of treaties, but which comes from the heart. Side by side, these disagreeing brethren, these children of a common mother—these two nations and one people—turned the wilderness into what it is today, a safe and comfortable home for themselves and their descendants.

On the whole border from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is no place so closely connected by long association and intermarriage as this, place where four generations and more ago there was made this great experiment.

Engineer Charts Farm-Factory Price Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The solution which does not tax the worker to support the farmer, or burden agriculture to maintain industry, but benefits both through the achievement of a new balance based on the relative demand for the products of the two, is the only way to recovery which will not ultimately mean another and deeper depression, according to Ralph E. Flanders, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who addressed the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, here May 2.

Maintenance of high prices to raise the farmer's income could only be justified on the assumption that the farmer's lot is more sad than the industrial worker's, which is not the case, Mr. Flanders said, and these high prices cannot much longer be borne.

"If industry depends on agriculture, as was the original new deal thesis, so does agriculture depend on industry, as hard experience teaches," Mr. Flanders said. "There really is no primacy in the matter."

The two are indissolubly bound together. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other. There is a way for them to prosper together from this time on, without perpetuating the temporary and dangerous stimulants now being applied.

"This is by way of a determined reduction in the price of manufactured goods, which will at once stimulate employment and reduce the cost of what the farmer buys, thus raising his standard of living."

Because of the disparity between agricultural income and prices of manufactured goods, as well as because a rise in the standard of living means that prices and wages move relatively in opposite directions, Mr. Flanders said that the choice of this country should be for prices to move down, rather than for wages to move up.

The lowering of prices is as good for the wage earner as a raise in wages. It is better, for it makes more work. A rise in wages tends to raise prices and make less work, if work is already scarce," Mr. Flanders argues.

came that true peace which is not gained by the signing of treaties, but which comes from the heart. Side by side, these disagreeing brethren, these children of a common mother—these two nations and one people—turned the wilderness into what it is today, a safe and comfortable home for themselves and their descendants.

On the whole border from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is no place so closely connected by long association and intermarriage as this, place where four generations and more ago there was made this great experiment.

New York G. O. P. Seeks Funds While Lehman Radiocasts Plea

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 7.—New York is hearing the political tocsin for 1935 loudly in both major party camps as the Republicans came into the Empire State to begin their new war chest collections and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman sounded the keynote for the Democratic campaign to retain control of the Legislature.

The G. O. P., launching its fund-raising through the New York County Republican Committee with a soliciting organization which will be duplicated in every governmental unit throughout the nation, is asking gifts to finance a staff of paid workers to obtain material to combat the Roosevelt New Deal, to set up a modern publicity organization and to aid local election campaigns.

The New York County objective is \$250,000, which is to be divided equally between the Republican national, state and county committees, and to which Elihu Root, one-time Secretary of State, and "elder statesman," has given initial endorsement in a contribution of \$10,000 without solicitation.

Head of Fund Plea
In charge of the fund plea are Robert H. Thayer and Mrs. Roger W. Straus, who have assembled 200 volunteers to solicit gifts in the name of "a real liberalism that will restore the American character of the National Government." They are distributing circulars which base the anti-new-deal premise on charges that the Roosevelt Administration has failed to keep its campaign pledges, has practiced government extravagance and piled up the public debt, has repudiated government contracts and "created a monetary situation which neither it nor anyone else understands," has unsettled industry, maligned business and bewildered agriculture.

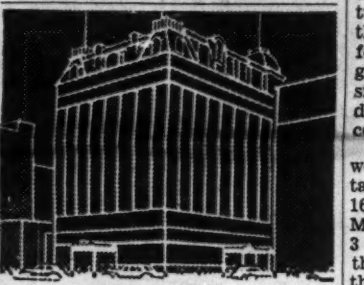
Governor Lehman, firing the opening gun in the campaign to keep the Assembly under the Democratic standard again next year, in a state-wide radiocast last night reviewed the accomplishments of the 1935 Legislature, which was under Democratic control for the first time in 22 years.

The session placed on the statute books, he declared, "more enlightened, more progressive, social and labor legislation" than any session he could recall since the last time the party dominated the legislative scene in 1913.

Silent on Session
The Governor was silent on the issue of a special session, which, it has been widely held, he will call to renew his fight for reappointment. He deplored, however, the defeat of the redistricting legislation and the child labor amendment, declaring of reappointment that "the combination of all the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly and a few Democratic Assemblymen succeeded in depriving the people of fair and equal representation." This was a reference to the insurgency of the Tammany block which went over to the opposition of the redistricting issue rather than face a re-

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Feel this sheer texture and see the new shades. Nocturne Tan-aster Card sent free. North Star Wash Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

Federal Housing Project Planned Near Arden, Del.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILMINGTON, Del., May 7.—Representatives of the Federal Housing Commission are inspecting a site of 150 acres next door to Arden, single tax community near this city. Their inspection closely follows Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's visit to Arden recently, when she talked with Frank Stephens relative to a similar home owning experiment at Ardentown.

The commission had partially decided upon a tract near New Castle, but it was said, this may be rejected in favor of Arden. It is the aim of the commission to pick a site of 200 acres and to begin the erection of 100 houses at once, having them ready for occupancy early in the autumn.

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Powers Remove Rearming From Danubian Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
via Press Wire

VENICE, May 7.—Several obstacles to the proposed Rome Conference on the Danubian question were cleared away as a result of the three-power talks by Italy, Hungary and Austria, which concluded here yesterday.

The most important decision in this connection, many observers hold, was Hungary's concession to allow the question of rearment to be discussed through ordinary diplomatic channels instead of coming on the agenda of the Rome meeting.

This involves immediate consideration of the armaments issue so as to allow it to be sufficiently advanced before the Rome Conference opens. Final decisions, however, will be left till later, it is believed.

Up to Bucharest
It is reliably stated the forthcoming Little Entente Conference at Bucharest, probably next Tuesday, will be principally occupied with this aspect of the situation.

Regarding the question of safeguarding Austrian independence, it is understood the noncommittal phrases of the official communiqué hide the fact that an agreement was reached that there shall be no attempt to bolster up from the outside a regime which has ceased to have the confidence of the Austrian people.

Hungary is also stated to have made it clear she is unable to take up arms in defense of Austria, although prepared to guarantee her own noninterference with Austrian independence.

Italy Hopeful
The success of the Venice meeting has revived Italian hopes that the Rome meeting will be held. But it is admitted that careful advance preparation is still needed. Much thought is being devoted to framing a political system for Central Europe which will make economic co-operation possible. The Venice negotiators realized this involves considerable concessions to meet the Little Entente views.

The result of the deliberations between the three powers is being communicated to the Little Entente by France at an early date.

Women Put in Prison On Syndicalism Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
via Press Wire

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 7.—Three women, convicted with five men on charges of criminal syndicalism here April 1 are in the women's state prison at Tehachapi. They were escorted by Sheriff Donald Cox, who will transfer the men from county jail to San Quentin when he returns.

The convicted Communists had requested that Superior Judge Dal M. Lemmon dissolve an order granting stay of execution, so that they might begin their prison sentences at once. They will serve from one to 14 years each, pending outcome of appeal.

Purse Strings Are Loosened On Billions for Work Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

establishes the Division of Applications and Information, the Advisory Committee on Allowments, and the Works Progress Committee. These are the three essential stages in the development of this biggest building project in history.

Pre-eminence among the three is pretty well divided between the second and third. In the second, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will decide what projects will receive money, and in the third, Harry L. Hopkins, with agents in every state in the Union, will wave a disciplinary rod over local work.

But the Division of Applications and Information, under Frank C. Walker, will do an initial job of weeding out. It will be a major news source, "furnishing information to the public on all projects made and on the progress of all projects as they are initiated and carried forward."

Ickes' Duty Is Advisory
Secretary Ickes' committee shall "make recommendations to the President with respect to the allotment of funds for such projects covered by the applications submitted by the Division of Applications and Information as will constitute a co-ordinated and balanced program of works under the said act."

The task of balancing and co-ordinating projects is manifestly one of the most important in the entire framework. And Mr. Hopkins' group "shall be responsible to the President for the honest, efficient, speedy and co-ordinated execution of the work-relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in such enterprises as the President may deem to be in the public interest."

Hopkins Is Important Key
Moreover, Mr. Hopkins is to investigate wages and working conditions, making recommendations to the President on these important factors. It also has charge of "small useful projects" in particular communities where a particular unemployment need is to be met.

The picture, therefore, is one of President Roosevelt directing the relief work with Mr. Hopkins at his right hand, and enjoying the benefit of advice from the Ickes group which is to be a national round-table.

As well as officials, this group has Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood representing the National Business and Advisory Council, George L. Berry of the Freshmen's Union for Labor, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York as delegate of the United States Conference of Mayors. Thus the experiment begins.

Illinois House Faces Problem of Providing Relief for Destitute

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—The Illinois House of Representatives today confronted, for the third time, the problem of removing the specter of hunger and want which hovered over thousands of the State's destitute, while a reinforced police guard was on duty to preserve order.

Additional guards, ordered for the State House and the Executive Mansion, were called to duty last night when reports of intentions of unemployed to march on the capital were heard. At a late hour, however, highway police reported they had seen no evidence of any groups en route to the city.

Specifically, the question before the House was whether the state sales tax will be increased from 2 to 3 per cent and expanded to include public utilities, the additional funds to go into the state relief fund.

Backed by Governor
Twice before, the House has been on the verge of action upon the proposal which is backed by Gov. Henry Horner as the only method to raise the relief funds which Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, insisted Illinois must have before any further federal aid will be forthcoming.

On the first occasion action was postponed when Administration leaders decided they did not have enough votes to put the bill across. Last night, a decision was again in prospect, but was delayed when leaders received reports, which were not verified, that Mr. Hopkins was willing to renew federal grants if the 3 per cent sales tax was adopted, effective July 1.

Before the rumor was passed through the chamber the House called for a 3 per cent sales tax effective May 1, and was to have been revised to become effective May 15.

Hopkins Stands Firm
In Washington, however, Mr. Hopkins merely said he was adamant on his stand that Illinois supply its share. He had no comment on the rumor nor would he comment on the information that the Illinois Democratic delegation in Congress would present an appeal for aid to him today.

At best the thousands of persons in 83 counties where relief activities have ended because of lack of funds could not hope for aid before Wednesday. The House today can do no more than advance the sales tax bill to third reading, with passage possible tomorrow.

The vote on the second reading, however, was regarded as the real test since leaders believed that if 102 votes were mustered today, no difficulty would be encountered Wednesday.

The bill, effective July 1, has already been passed by the Senate.

Pennsylvania Is Warned Relief Breakdown Is Near

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 7.—Before scores of unemployed men and women filling the House and Senate galleries, Governor Earle warned the Legislature last night of only nine days remaining before "a complete breakdown of unemployment relief" on May 15 in Pennsylvania.

The Governor's warning, in the form of a message to both Houses, came after a series of meetings of

the Republican senators who have blocked passage of Governor Earle's tax program. This program included provision for \$120,000,000 for unemployment relief purposes in the next two years.

In his new warning to the Legislature, the Governor reviewed a conference last week with Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. Mr. Hopkins demanded that the Legislature enact tax legislation which will provide \$60,000,000 for unemployment relief in the year after June 1, if the Federal Government is to continue bearing the balance of the \$240,000,000-per-year relief burden.

After the Republican meetings, there was talk that a corporate income tax is almost certain to be added to three other new levies on which the Administration and the hitherto hostile Senate are agreed.

Indictments Against New Jersey Editor Under Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
via Press Wire

TOMBS RIVER, N. J., May 7.—Indictments against William H. Fischer, editor of the *New Jersey Courier*, a weekly newspaper published here, charging him with libeling county officials, reached the county prosecutor from the office of State Senator Percy Camp, a Republican leader, according to evidence before David A. Veeder, New Jersey State Supreme Court Commissioner, today. The case against Mr. Fischer has attracted nationwide notice and prominent publishers are aiding him in his defense.

Leo Robbins, county prosecutor, told Commissioners Veeder at a court inquiry yesterday in the manner in which the indictments were issued, that soon after the indictments reached him from Senator Camp's office, he submitted them to the grand jury and that he left the grand jury room before that body had acted on them. Previously he had called on Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, and left word there he did not intend to become involved in a libel case.

Further testimony viewed as favoring Mr. Fischer was given by Assemblyman Alex Adams, who, following Mr. Fischer's charge that Secretary of State Thomas A. Mather, a Republican leader, controls the state courts and juries, testified that no Ocean County Republican could be nominated in the primaries without Mr. Mather's endorsement.

The Mather power also extends to appointments for state and county offices, he charged.

Mr. Adams testified that he cancelled a trip to be present at the grand jury investigation which resulted in Mr. Fischer's indictment. The next hearing was set for May 14.

Roosevelt Indorses Booming of Cotton

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—R. B. Snowden Jr., chairman of the National Cotton Show, being held in conjunction with Memphis's Fifth Annual Cotton Carnival, today, announced receipt of the following telegram from President Roosevelt:

"The purpose of the National Cotton Show to bring about new and wider use of this important agricultural product of our country is an objective that links the welfare of those who grow cotton, those who manufacture cotton products and those who use them.

"In working towards such an objective these who are planning, executing and participating in the National Cotton Show are to be congratulated and I wish you and your associates every success."

Shipping Freedom Asked By New York Chamber

Special to Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 7.—Members of Congress have before them a recommendation by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that no further handicaps be placed upon the American Merchant Marine, in so far as is consistent with reasonable safeguards, in considering legislation to promote safety at sea.

Frederick E. Hasler, chairman of the chamber's harbor and shipping committee, said they were apprehensive that provisions would be incorporated in some of the measures now before Congress which would place the American shipping industry at a further disadvantage in meeting foreign competition.

GO ONE WAY TO California

—RETURN ANOTHER

Low summer roundtrips
MAY 15 TO NOVEMBER 10
Return limit 45 days

For example, from NEW YORK:
\$9825 ROUNDTRIP
in comfortable coaches and chair cars.

\$12690 ROUNDTRIP
in luxurious Pullmans—berth extra.
(Similar greatly reduced fares from all eastern cities.) Fares with November 30 return limit are a little higher.

SEE THE WHOLE
Pacific Coast!

By going West on one of Southern Pacific's Four Scenic Routes and returning on another, you can see the whole Pacific Coast for no extra rail fare!

For example, go to Los Angeles on our air-conditioned SUNSET LIMITED from New Orleans through the romantic Old South or our air-conditioned GOLDEN STATE LIMITED from Chicago via El Paso and Southern Arizona. Return on our air-conditioned CASCADE via the Pacific Northwest, or OVERLAND LIMITED or PACIFIC LIMITED across Great Salt Lake.

Direct air-conditioned service to AMERICA'S EXPOSITION, San Diego, May 29 to November 11.

Southern Pacific

FAST FINE TRAINS—NO EXTRA FARE

H. H. Gray, General Passenger Agent,
531 Fifth Avenue, New York

Interracial Group Asks Federal Law To Stop Lynching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Interracial

Commission, at its seventeenth annual meeting here, adopted resolutions calling for a federal anti-lynching law. The commission, organized for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the white and Negro races, is composed of 50 members from 11 states. The resolutions read as follows:

"Hitherto the commission has taken no position relative to federal anti-lynching legislation. We are agreed that the primary responsibility for the prevention of punishment of lynching rested upon state officials and courts, and that in the last analysis public opinion was largely the determining factor.

Public Opinion
"Consequently the commission from its inception has worked continuously along these lines, seeking special and antilynching legislation in a number of states, urging vigorous measures when lynchings were threatened, asking effective court action against members of mobs and at the same time seeking through all possible avenues of publicity and education to build up a public opinion that would no longer tolerate crimes of this character.

"Lynching records of the past 15 years indicate progress along the line of prevention. Officers generally are more vigilant than formerly in the protection of prisoners, thereby reducing the lynching toll. Meanwhile intelligent public opinion is practically unanimous in condemnation of mob violence.

Indictments
"On the contrary, with rare exceptions, attempts at prosecution in lynching cases continue to be futile. In nearly every case the community hysteria which gives rise to a lynching makes impossible and effective court action against the perpetrators of the crime. Consequently in not one case in 10 is an effective effort made by the authorities to identify and prosecute the members of lynching mobs. Even in the rare cases in which such efforts have been made, indictments seldom have been obtained and convictions usually have proved impossible.

Government Agents
"Disappointed by this record of inactivity on the part of state and local officials, the commission has been forced reluctantly to the conclusion that little is to be expected from this source, at least in the immediate future, and that an appeal to the federal courts in such cases is justified and demanded by the conditions. The commission therefore, favors the enactment of federal legislation to this end, in the hope that federal agents and courts would be in better position to act fearlessly and effectively in the prosecution of participants in the crime of lynching."

Plane Crash Probed; Five on Fatality List

MACON, Mo., May 7.—The

fatality toll in the crash of the fog-bound TWA airliner near Atlanta, Mo., was increased to five today with the death of Mrs. William Kaplan of West Los Angeles, wife of a Hollywood film studio executive.

The last words of the pilot, bits of wreckage and the stories of survivors and rescuers formed the jigsaw pattern of which investigators sought the cause of the crash.

Without the information which the pilot, Harvey Bolton, and his co-pilot, Kenneth H. Greeson, could supply were they alive, investigators referred repeatedly to Bolton's last words:

"I ran out of gasoline."
"Please adjust your safety belts," flashed the illuminated sign to the 11 passengers, many of whom were asleep, unaware of the troubles of the crew. This was followed by the co-pilot's verbal warning to "buckle your belts tight."

Then came the crash in a muddy pasture.

Sensor Bronson M. Cutting of

George V Speaks to His Empire

LONDON, May 7.—The text of the address of King George V, broadcast to the Empire and the world yesterday on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee celebration, follows:

At the close of this memorable day I must speak to my people everywhere. Yet how can I express what is in my heart? It is to the young that the future belongs. I trust that through the Paul's Cathedral, as I thought there of all that these 25 years had brought to me and my country and my Empire, how could I fail to be deeply moved?

Words cannot express my thoughts and feelings. I can only say to you, my very dear people, that the Queen and I thank you from the depth of our hearts for all the loyalty and, may I say, the love with which this day and always you have surrounded us.

Duty to Workless
I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be given to me. I look back on the past with thankfulness to God. My people and I have come through great trials and difficulties together. They are not over. In the midst of these days of rejoicing I grieve to think of the numbers of my people who still are without work.

We owe to them and not least to those suffering from any form of disablement all the sympathy and help we can give to them. I hope that during this Jubilee year all who can will do their utmost to find them work and bring them hope.

Other anxieties may be in store but I am persuaded that with God's help they may all be overcome if we meet them with confidence, courage and unity, so I look forward to the future with faith and hope.

It is to the young that the future belongs. I trust that through the fund inaugurated through my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to commemorate this year, many of them throughout this country may be helped in body, mind and character to become useful citizens.

Message to Children
To the children I would like to send a special message. Let me say this to each of those whom my words may reach. The King is speaking to you. I ask you to remember that in days to come you will be citizens of a great Empire. As you grow up, always keep this thought before you, and when the time comes be ready and proud to give to your country the service of your work, your mind and your heart.

I have been greatly touched by all of the greetings which have come to me today from my dominions and colonies, from India and from this home country.

My heart goes out to all who may be listening to me now, wherever you may be, either here at home, in town or village, or in some far-off corner of the Empire, or it may be on the high seas.

Let me end these words to you with those that Queen Victoria used after her Diamond Jubilee, 38 years ago. No words could more truly or simply express my own deep feelings: "From my heart I thank my beloved people, may God bless them."

LOOK AT THE BIG MOTH BAG YOU GET WITH EVERY QUART OF FLIT

PERFECT! FLIT TO
KILL MOTHS - THE
BAG FOR STORAGE.
ILL PHONE THE
STORE RIGHT NOW!

COMBINATION OFFER
ENDING MAY 15th
FLIT
DO NOT
STAIN
Spray Flit for
complete moth
protection

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Then came the crash in a muddy pasture.

Sensor Bronson M. Cutting of

Continuing OUR GREAT 10th ANNIVERSARY SALE

Our 10th Anniversary Sale of outstanding values is now in its second week. We know you want to save money and that is why we offer these money saving specials.

Extra Fancy Quality BUTTER	Parchment Wrapped BROOKSIDE CREAMERY ROLLS	LB 31c
Sliced - Rindless - Sugar Cured Bacon	Henfield Brand - All Guaranteed	Lb 33c
Eggs	Doe	29c
Flour	FINEST BREAD Large 24 1/2 Lb Bag	85c
	Old Homestead Large 24 1/2 Lb Bag	81c

Tomatoes	Standard Red Ripe	2 No 2 1/2 Tins	23c
Richmond Pears		2 No 2 Tins	25c
Prudence	CORNED BEEF	20 oz Tin	23c
Finest	Whole Kernel Golden Banham	2 No 2 Tins	27c
Chiver's Marmalade		1 Lb Jar	23c
Apricots	Evaporated - Extra Choice	Lb Bulk	23c
Wheat Cereal	White Spray	28 oz Pkg	15c
Force Cereal	Pan Toasted Crunchy Flakes	2 Pkgs	23c
Nestle's Bars	Milk Chocolate or Almond Bars	2 1/2 Lb Bars	25c
Silver Nip	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 16-oz Botts	29c

LONG LOAF BREAD
23 Slices - Fine Texture - Baked Fresh Daily
BIG 20 OZ LOAF 9c

EVANGELINE MILK
In making soups, sauces and mashed potatoes there is nothing like Evangeline Milk for adding smoothness. Evangeline Milk should always be on your pantry shelf. It has hundreds of uses.

3 TALL TINS 20c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Italy Orders Mobilized 3 Divisions for East Africa

ROME, May 7.—Can Italy afford it? is the question inevitably raised by the official statement published here today that in consequence of the latest events in Ethiopia the Italian Government feels obliged to take further measures to safeguard Italy's East African colonies.

The total military expenditure under this head to the end of March is officially estimated at 375,000,000 lire, or upward of \$31,000,000. This figure goes to swell the budget deficit, which has already reached formidable proportions. At the end of February the deficit, according to the budget estimate, should have been 1,225,000,000 lire. It was actually 1,458,000,000. By the end of March it reached 1,847,000,000, or approximately \$154,000,000. The big jump is due entirely to the cost of the military preparations in East Africa.

It is difficult to estimate how many men have already been sent to the colonies. Two divisions, Pezomartina and Gavina, have reached their destination. This indicates that with the regular troops, Fascist militia, volunteers, artisans, me-

chanics and laborers, the strength of the reinforcements sent to Eritrea and Somaliland totals somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

A small number of troops was already stationed in the two colonies at the time of the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. In both colonies, moreover, there is a considerable force of locally recruited native troops. An army corps of native troops is said to be under organization in Eritrea. This is to consist of 25,000 to 35,000.

Official Communiqué Alleges European Arms Furnished to Ethiopia

ROME, May 7 (AP).—Italy today mobilized three new divisions and recalled to the colors part of the class of 1913 in answer to "the steps of mobilization taken by the Ethiopian Government."

An official communiqué cited three reasons for the newest phase of this nation's military preparations for possible trouble in East Africa:

1. "The notable furnishing of arms to Addis Abeba by European factories which we have definitely identified."
2. "The steps of mobilization taken by the Ethiopian Government."
3. "The recent address of Emperor Haile Selassie to his Parliament."

The communiqué said the mobilization was ordered "to guarantee the security of our East African colonies."

With today's orders, the communiqué announced, the entire classes of 1911, 1913 and 1914 will be under arms.

The announcement said new mobilization had been carried out "with absolute regularity" in the colonies, disclosing that two divisions of native troops had been formed.

(Italy's Eritrea and Italian Somaliland border on the Ethiopian Kingdom, and many times during recent months frontier squabbles have served to increase diplomatic tension between the two nations. Emperor Haile Selassie has appealed the issue to the League of Nations.)

General Motors Plant In Indiana Reopened

MUNCIE, Ind., May 7 (AP).—The Muncie Products Division of General Motors, idle for three years, reopened today with approximately 400 men employed in manufacturing Chevrolet transmissions.

Striking employees of the Toledo Chevrolet plant recently announced plans to carry their fight against General Motors Corporation to Muncie in event the plant here began production of transmissions. H. R. Nickerson, acting manager, disclosed reports that Toledo strikers might cause trouble here.

Stalin Claims Red Army Is Peace Bulwark

(Continued from Page 1)

I must admit I, too, had a part in this.

Pravda, the Communist Party organ, commenting on the Stalin speech, called him "the real leader of humanity" and offered his speech as proof that the Soviet regime is really founded on "love for human beings."

Army Increases

Soviet Russia recently startled the world by announcing that during the past two years the Red Army's peacetime strength had been increased from 562,000 to 940,000 men and that the military budget had been increased from 1934 estimates of 1,665,000,000 rubles to actual expenditures in the past year of 5,000,000,000 rubles, which will be increased in 1935 to 6,500,000,000 rubles, one tenth of the national income. These figures include the navy, which is thus far negligible in Russia.

At the same time Soviet leaders reiterated their profound desire for peace. Is it possible to reconcile peaceful intentions with the existence of the largest peace-time army in history? To this question Soviet spokesmen reply that so long as influential Japanese, German and Polish militarists and politicians openly discuss seizure of Russian territory their country must be fully prepared to defend its borders.

But there is another and a more convincing argument which Soviet leaders might have advanced to justify the existence of an enlarged Red Army. For in Soviet Russia, even more than under other European dictatorships, the army has become something more than a mere military organization. In the 17 years of its existence Russia's Red Army has become perhaps the greatest political training school in the world. Each year since the end of the civil war it has graduated thousands of young men and some young women thoroughly acquainted with the aims and ideals of the ruling Communist Party, who have gone out to work with missionary zeal in Russian towns and villages for the success of the Soviet state.

Decisive Force

Historians are likely to describe the Red Army as the decisive factor in the success of the Bolshevik régime, and to declare that its powers of persuasion were more effective than its powers of force. From the beginning the "cultural mission" of the Red Army has been emphasized; its soldiers have been taught that they must educate themselves to a higher level than the general population and must help others to rise to their level.

Universal conscription is enforced in Russia, for all men between the ages of 19 and 40, and about 1,300,000 men became eligible for service each year. Of these about 850,000 declared fit, and about 500,000 enter the army for an active period of two years. For a decade the army has sent out about 500,000 graduates annually into civil life. They have served the apprenticeship in political training essential to promotion to the higher ranks of the Bolshevik bureaucracy. After leaving the army, they have been given preference in opportunities for higher education or in selecting congenial work.

At a time of general shortage of everything, the Soviet state has given to members of the Red Army the best it can afford in living quarters, food, clothing and educational advantages. The Red Army soldier has been made to feel that he is an honored member of the community, destined to make a high place for himself in Soviet life after leaving the army.

Well-Behaved

Any visitor to Russia notes the effects of this training. One rarely sees a drunken or truculent soldier. The behavior of Red Army men is distinctly superior to that of the civilian population. They are greeted respectfully everywhere, but the people show no fear of them. Their manners are more those of serious-minded students than of mercenary soldiers.

While still in the army, soldiers are urged to take an active part in civilian life. They must vote in all elections and are elected to local and national soviets beyond all proportion to their number. They are assigned to factories and collective farms to study and encourage production. At harvest and sowing time, soldiers often are granted temporary leave to work as tractor drivers and brigade leaders in motor-tractor stations and on collective farms.

Under the Soviet system, in which the rewards of civilian life are definitely restricted, an army career presents stronger appeals to ambitious men than in most countries. This appeal is strengthened by opportunities given regular army members to participate actively in political, artistic and even industrial life, with the certainty of rewards equal to those of the best-paid civilians.

Cultural

The line between officers and men is more pronounced than it was in earlier days after the Revolution, as discipline becomes a major objective for Communist leaders. But voluntary comradeship between officers and men still is persistently encouraged. Most army clubs and theaters are open to all alike.

In Russia, where the standard of culture was, and still is, deplorably low, cultural work such as the Y. M. C. A. directs in the United States and England makes a profound impression. Visitors to Moscow are taken with unalloyed pride to that militarized Y. M. C. A. known as the Central House of the Red Army, housed in a building in which daughters of the old aristocracy once received schooling. This is the center for cultural work.

Solution to Junior Crossword

C A R T
N A T
B E N
R A
A N
D O
T T O

A King's a King, For A' That



Ramsgate's 'Donkey Ride King'
Many a Yarn He Can Spin to the Youngsters

Ramsgate, Eng.—Sixty years ago John Todd ventured onto Ramsgate Sands with youthful determination to make a go of renting donkeys. In time he became "king" of this business that brings joy to countless children.

Recently "King John" was virtually deposed by an act of the authorities affecting his business. But protests by his many friends saved the day and his kingdom stands.

In the Red Army, not only in Moscow but throughout Russia.

But the emphasis in all instruction, here as everywhere in Russia, is upon politics.

Meanwhile, the dictum is that the Red Army is the sole defender of socialism, and the Soviet Union is the "Socialist Fatherland." If war comes, it will be truly a "holy war," in which the forces of evil known as capitalism will be arrayed against the forces of righteousness known as Communism.

There can be little doubt that this persistent theme, reiterated for 17 millions of soldiers, has converted most of them to the new religion which professes this creed, and has sent them out as convinced missionaries to preach this creed in communities where they find themselves.

Mary Pickford to Go on Stage

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 7 (AP).—Mary Pickford, one of the foremost stars of motion pictures, announced May 5 she will appear soon in legitimate drama, touring the Pacific coast for six weeks. Miss Pickford has signed a contract with Henry Duffy, local theatrical producer, to play in "Coquette."

Spain's Cabinet Gives 5 Posts To Roman Catholics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, May 7.—The President of the Republic, despite his desire to oppose the advent of a "Vaticanist Republic," has approved Alejandro Lerroux's nominations for the new Cabinet. Roman Catholics now control five portfolios, one of which is filled by their leader, José María Gil Robles, who thus enters a cabinet for the first time. Three Radicals, two Agrarians, one Liberal Democrat and two Independents complete the Government.

By bargaining, Señor Gil Robles has now obtained what the crisis of last March was intended to prevent—the President not daring to order an appeal to the country.

Asked 7—Got 5

Señor Gil Robles had demanded, in view of the numerical superiority of his party in Cortes, that no fewer than seven portfolios be assigned the Roman Catholics. He contented himself with only five. The Roman Catholics might have returned from elections with a still greater numerical superiority. For the time being, however, the plan of constitutional reform upon which they are intent has had to be shelved.

The success of Señor Gil Robles' access to power in the guise of War Minister lies in the control it gives him over forces upon which the destiny of Spain is generally acknowledged largely to depend. The loyalty of the army was put to a test last October by the extreme Republicans. The new War Minister is credited with the intention of increasing the army's strength and reforming it in such a manner that any further revolutionary attempts will become impossible.

Problems

It is part of the new Government's plan to grapple seriously with the unemployment problem. Among the mistakes of which Leftists are accused was neglect to make provision for the workless, while industry was rapidly declining. No doubt is felt that if this problem is now faced in a sympathetic manner, the Government will reap a great crop of voters when the time comes.

The new Cabinet's Finance Minister promises to have his budget ready for July. A new press law is to be passed and the Industrial Arbitration Committee, whose activities have been a source of much resentment in the past, is to be reformed.

Water Works Men Elect

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7 (AP).—Harry E. Jordan, Indianapolis, yesterday announced election of Frank A. Barbour, Boston, to succeed him as president of the American Water Works Association. The association opened its annual convention here yesterday.

Road Rules Learned By English Children With School Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—There is one place in England where the policeman who makes mistakes in traffic control will be severely corrected by six-year-old children.

This is at Layton Junior School in Blackpool. Here the children have a special lesson in road traffic rules, learning what policeman, motorist, and pedestrian should do to aid safety.

This game of "Traffic" is played with toys. When the toy policeman stops the toy van which is going to deliver toy milk bottles along in the next block, the dolls are lifted safely across the road, their heads turned to right and left first of all to make sure that there is no "filtering" traffic, perhaps in the form of a toy limousine.

This new course has proved most successful. And now the president of the Board of Education has announced that teaching of road rules is to be included in the lessons of all schools.

So motorists will have to be careful lest they be censured by pocket policemen, and perhaps if road signs and regulations become more complicated, Papa will always have to take Junior along with him to interpret.

Anglo-American Prosperity Held Interdependent

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The interdependence of Anglo-American prosperity was stressed by Sir Percy C. Bates in his address as chairman at this year's annual meeting here of the Cunard-White Star Company.

At the moment, he said, both sides of the Atlantic gave the surface idea of uncertainty, but below the surface there were signs of increased common understanding. Each side knew that it was in a ditch, but both sides were beginning to think about climbing out. "Neither side," he continued, "can teach the other by argument. Each side will pay for its own education, but the time is coming when a man on either side might lead both by example, and perhaps lead the world, too."

Stipend Won for Greek Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Darrell A. Amyx, graduate student in the University of California, has won first place in nation-wide competition for the archaeological fellowships of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece.

MIX
SAND and SPRAY
with Springtime
AT
CHALFONTE
HADDON
HALL

This season itself is reason enough for a journey by the sea. Our beachfront location, Sun decks and friendly hostesses make it twice as enticing. Christian Science church in our block.

Rates as low as \$7 up at Chalfonte and \$8 up at Haddon Hall, single. American Plan... European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

Leads and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

A DREAM COME TRUE

ROYAL GORGE
MOFFAT TUNNEL

A New Trail
TO CALIFORNIA

40 years ago a short cut scenic route between Chicago and California was only a dream. That dream has come true—the James Peak Route through the Moffat Tunnel is open.

When you travel this marvelous new trail you don't go around the mountains—you go through them... the majestic Colorado Rockies, heart of America's glorious mountain realm. You plunge through the amazing 6-mile Moffat Tunnel, bored at terrific odds almost a mile below the frosted crest of James Peak.

And what a riot of scenery awaits you... scenery hitherto known only to hardy pioneer miners and hunters! Every moment a new spectacle... far-flung peaks with snowy summits—the roaring, relentlessly rushing waters of the Colorado River—colorful canyons and wooded valleys—truly one of America's grandest scenic areas!

AIR-CONDITIONED LUXURY

Through Pullmans on the crack ARISTOCRAT take you direct from Chicago to California in supreme comfort—this summer you get the added luxury of completely air-conditioned equipment all the way at no extra fare.

2 FINE THRU-SERVICE ROUTES

Via the Royal Gorge: Lv. Chicago 11:45PM Sat. Lv. Chicago 10:30AM Sun. Lv. Denver 8:00AM Mon. Lv. Denver 3:30PM Sun. Ar. Colorado Springs 10:00AM Mon. Ar. Moffat Tunnel 5:35PM Sun. Ar. Royal Gorge 12:45PM Mon. Ar. Glenwood 9:45PM Sun. Ar. Salt Lake City 7:15AM Tues. Ar. Salt Lake City 7:30AM Mon. Ar. San Francisco 8:50AM Wed. Ar. San Francisco 8:50AM Tues.

Via the Moffat Tunnel: Lv. Chicago 10:30AM Sun. Lv. Chicago 11:45PM Sat. Lv. Denver 3:30PM Sun. Ar. Moffat Tunnel 5:35PM Sun. Ar. Glenwood 9:45PM Sun. Ar. Salt Lake City 7:30AM Mon. Ar. San Francisco 8:50AM Tues.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, P. P. Johnson, General Agent, Room 19, Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Telephone Liberty 5544.

D. S. G. W. R. and WESTERN PACIFIC, P. P. Carleton Johnson, T. F. P. A., 427 Old South Bldg., Boston. Tel. Hubbard 1556.

Burlington Route
ROYAL GORGE
MOFFAT TUNNEL
SCENIC LINE
WESTERN PACIFIC

JUST IN TIME FOR YOUR SPRING OIL CHANGE!

Start Saving Today...with
this New Kind of Oil
made by Clearsol Process

REMEMBER what happened last Winter? A new Mobiloil Arctic was announced... produced such phenomenal results it won 3,000,000 motorists in six short months!

Now you can buy a Summer Mobiloil... refined by the same Clearsol Process that made this record possible.

Now, for the first time, you can use a Summer oil cleansed of impurities that formerly resisted refining. You can drive farther, faster... and use less oil in the bargain! You can forget gummed valves and carbon-clogged pistons... and the expense that goes with them.

Make your Spring oil change today... wherever you see the Red Gargoyle or Flying Red Horse. Mobiloil comes in grades "A", "AF", "B", "BB", for all cars at no increase in price.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK
Division of SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.



"SEE—IT'S FULL UP"... This new kind of Summer oil stands up—no matter how fast you drive or how hot the weather. Saves you real cash!

BUSIEST DAYS IN MONTHS... Scene at left snapped at typical Mobiloil dealer's. This new Summer Mobiloil is sweeping the country.

Mobiloil

New Summer
Mobiloil—

HERE'S PROOF

EXHAUSTIVE tests show the superiority of new Mobiloil, in comparison with another widely-sold motor oil:

MOBILIL OTHER OIL	
Resistance to consumption	98% 88%
Resistance to gumming	100% 68%
Resistance to thinning	100+ 38

100 HOURS on ordinary oil did this! Engine valve-chamber coated with gum.

ENGINE CLEAN, after 100 hours on new Mobiloil. It's practically 100% pure oil!

SOLD AT THE SIGN
OF THE
FLYING RED HORSE

Benton Making Comeback With Boston Braves

In the latter part of the month of March, while the major league baseball teams were still in the process of spring training, someone wrote a story about a pitcher who had reached the end of his trail. This man had pitched professional ball with the Portsmouth club in the old Virginia League back in 1920 and had later written a series of brilliant records with the Boston Braves, New York Giants and Cincinnati Reds. A pitcher who in 12 years as a big leaguer had won 125 games and lost the same number. His name was and still is, Larry Benton.

Last season, Benton was with Cincinnati. The record books show he lost one game and didn't win any. On the eleventh day of last February, the Reds gave him his unconditional release and it is usually a fact that any pitcher who cannot stay with a cellar team, can't make the grade with any other club.

Benton had different ideas, however. He went to Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, and asked for work. Terry gave him a uniform and told him to show what he could do. Benton did very well, at first, but the last two games he pitched in, he ruined his chances for a comeback with the Giants. On March 24, a Sunday, he went in as a relief pitcher in the ninth inning with the score 5 to 2 in his favor. A few minutes later, he was under the showers and the Giants had lost an exhibition game. The next day Terry told Benton he was sorry, but the club couldn't use another pitcher. It was learned that Terry told Benton in so many words that he was all through. The New York pilot even offered the fare back to Cincinnati, Benton's home.

Apparently Benton didn't go home. A few days later he appeared in the Boston Braves training camp ready to start his comeback all over again.

Bill McKeechie gave him a chance. Since the start of the season, Benton has appeared in five games as a Brave. He held the Giants to no hits in one inning; the Dodgers one in one; the Phillies to four in 4½ innings; the Cardinals to one hit in two innings, and the Pittsburgh Pirates to four safeties in 6½ innings. Benton was the winning pitcher in that game with the Phillies, having relieved Huck Betts. Yesterday was the day he worked against the Pirates, and by all the laws of baseball he should have won.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 7, 1910
Twenty-five years ago today the New York Giants tightened their grip on first place in the National League standing by beating Philadelphia, 7 to 2. The Giants made 16 hits, 15 of them singles. In the American League, the league leading Athletics defeated Washington with Chief Bender pitching, 6 to 3.

yet the official records will show that he was the losing pitcher. Flint Rhem for Boston and Ralph Birkhofer for Pittsburgh, were batted out in the second inning. Waite Hoyt relieved Birkhofer and Benton was called in to replace Rhem with the score tied at 5-all. Both pitched excellent ball, but Pie Traynor's error helped the Braves to a run in the seventh inning and it looked like a sure Boston victory. Benton was master of the Bucos who had blasted Rhem out of the box in the second. In the ninth, however, Benton weakened slightly and things began to happen. Babe Herman, a pinch hitter for Hoyt, walked. Lloyd Waner waited for a good ball and pushed a double into right field. Herman taking third base. At this point, Benton's mates let him down.

Jensen hit a short fly to center field. Berger didn't start after the ball until it was almost over there, consequently he had to stretch to get it and was too far off balance to make a throw to the plate in an attempt to catch Herman. The score was tied. Benton then purposely passed Vaughan, a dangerous hitter, filling the bases. Traynor, the next batter, hit to the third baseman who threw home in plenty of time to catch Lloyd Waner coming home. But Spohrer dropped the ball. The Braves had lost the game and all of Benton's hard work had been wasted.

The box score doesn't always tell the story. That was proven yesterday at Braves Field. If anyone ever deserved to win a game, it was Benton in that opener of the Pittsburgh series. If he had started instead of Rhem, the Braves would undoubtedly have won in a walk. Benton probably will not win 10 games this season, but he should be a valuable relief pitcher for the Braves. Another case where they marked a man as "all done" too soon.

Only one game was played in each major league yesterday. In the American League the Boston Red Sox defeated Cleveland, 2 to 1, with Fred "Lefty" Ostermuller leading the way. Ostermuller pitched six-hit ball and drove in what proved to be the winning run. The victory tightened Boston's grip on fourth place in the standing. The defeat knocked the Indians out of first place and the Chicago White Sox moved up.

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Make Cricket History



Four of the English Girls Who Recently Toured Australia

Upper Left—Mary I. Taylor. Upper Center—Betty Archdale. Upper Right—Myrtle McLagan. Lower—Joy Partridge

© Sport & General

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Unforeseen complications in the matter of obtaining one of the two major league parks has caused postponement for one year, at least, the inauguration of an intercollegiate baseball "world series."

The series was sponsored by Andy Coakley, veteran Columbia University diamond coach, who announced today he was unable to engage either the Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds for the week beginning June 24, when it was planned to bring together eight outstanding college teams from all sections of the country.

Coakley said it would require at least four days to run the series. The Giants will be occupying the Polo Grounds during the latter part of June and the Yankee Stadium will be used on the 25th for a boxing bout.

"It was impossible to move the series up a week because some of the teams still would have scheduled games to play," Coakley said, "and to attempt to stage it the first week in July is out of the question."

Coakley contacted major collegiate athletic associations and conferences throughout the nation and said he received "encouraging responses to the plan."

"I'm confident we'll be able to put the series across next year," he said. "We now have a full year to work on it and complete the important item of financing it."

Since 1932 the Finnish association has steadily refused to regard Nurm as a professional. The runner, however, still embittered over the loss of his amateur standing, apparently regards the present action of his own association as evidence of lack of faith.

Another meeting of the association has been called for June 16. The possibility was seen that there may then be a reconciliation between the organization and its seceding member.

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Cricket Tour By English Women Is Big Success

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — And "stratospheric bowling" (what was that said?) saved the day for England. No, this is not part of a Jules Verne novel. It is a new cricketing phrase coined in Australia to describe the methods in attack of England's one and only Joy Partridge. The writer learned of it, and of many intriguing things besides, from Betty Archdale, captain of the victorious band of 15 bronzed and smiling English women cricketers who have returned home after playing "test" matches, just like the men do in Australia.

"A truly marvelous time," is how Miss Archdale described the trip—the first venture of the kind ever undertaken by women cricketers. The three test matches against Australia's representative women's eleven were fought out on grounds where the men have made much cricket history—at Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. England won the first by 8 wickets, the second by 9, and drew the third. Altogether, Miss Archdale and company fulfilled 21 engagements, of which they won 15 and drew 4, two being abandoned through bad weather.

Enormous public interest was shown in the undertaking. "The men cricketers of Australia were really awfully nice," Miss Archdale said. "They did everything they possibly could to help us, and allowed us to use their cherished grounds." Englishmen, it appears, are not to be outdone in this respect, for the lady cricketers of England have obtained permission to play "the" match of their 1935 season—England's Touring Team vs. The Rest—on the world-famed pitch at Kensington Oval, June 15. Who can say now that there is sex prejudice in English cricket?

The pioneers who took their cricket bats round the world with Miss Archdale are Betty Snowball, Betty Green, Harriet Partridge, Myrtle McLagan, Mary Spear, Mary Taylor, Grace Morgan, Molly Hyde, Molly Child, Carol Valentine, Margery Richards, Joy Liebert, Mary Burdett, and Doris Turner. And the most surprising of the said bats were Miss McLagan and Miss Snowball, who scored centuries in Australia and New Zealand respectively. Miss McLagan, essentially a steady player, collected two hundreds and Miss Snowball, a more venturesome hitter, obtained three. Miss McLagan also distinguished herself as a very good slow spin bowler, while Miss Snowball won high praise for the excellence of her wicket-keeping.

Single Harvard Man Retained by Harlow

Only one Harvard man has been retained on the new Crimson football coaching staff appointed by the new head coach, Richard C. Harlow, and approved by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports of Harvard University, last night. The staff will be as follows: Varsity: Rae English, head coach; Myron H. Palm, backfield, and Wesley Fessenden, junior varsity; James W. Dunn, head coach; Art Lane, line coach; John H. Dean, backfield, and Ralph Buckman, ends. Freshmen: Neil Stanley, head coach; Joe Hill, line; Harold E. Fox, backs, and Henry Lamar, ends.

The appointments of Crowther, Palm and Stanley had been previously announced. Dean is the only member of the staff who has sported a Harvard letter. All except Dunn, who replaces James L. Knox, assisted in the spring practice. Dunn was a freshman back at Western Maryland in 1930 and then served three years in the varsity backfield under Harlow. The same system will be taught from freshmen through the varsity.

College Baseball Results
Amherst 6, Wesleyan 5 (11 innings).
Massachusetts 7, Panzer 5.
Manhattan 5, N. Y. U.
Northwestern 1, American I. C. S.
Providence 12, Lowell T. S. 2.
Seth Low 7, Wagner 5.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 15, Augsburg 1.
Syracuse 2nd, St. Lawrence 3.
Temple 8, Colgate 5.
Villanova 11, Ithaca College 3.

Leahong Keeps Jamaica Title
KINGSTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Donald Leahong retained the Jamaica singles tennis championship, defeating Clinton Nunes, a recent arrival from England, 6-1, 6-1, in the semifinals, and Harry Davies in the final, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Michigan Elects Fehsenfeld
ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 7 (AP)—Frank Fehsenfeld, Indianapolis National College, was elected captain of the 1935 University of Michigan swimming team.

Listed Bond Issues
Special from Motor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—As of May 1, 1935, there were 1531 bond issues aggregating \$44,268,833,386 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of \$40,167,190,897.

Ferry Named Director
PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 7 (AP)—Alfred J. Ferry, former Detroit pitcher and later the Major League scout who discovered Ray Schalk, one of the game's greatest catchers, yesterday was appointed an ERA organizer and director of amateur baseball in and about this city. General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox sent him a down baseball to help start his project.

College Tennis Results
Brown & Providence 2.
Carleton 3, Luther 2.
Chicago 5, Minnesota 1.
Fusion 7, North Carolina 2.
Temple 6, Colgate 5.
Wesleyan 4, Trinity 3.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Babe Didrikson and Golf

UNLESS present signs fail, one of the features of the 1935 golfing season in the United States is going to be the part played by Mildred Didrikson of Texas, better known as Babe. It will be recalled that this is the young lady who set the athletic world talking by winning the 80-meter hurdles, running broad jump and baseball throw in the Women's National A. U. championship meet of 1932, and then followed it up by winning the 80-meter hurdles and javelin throw, both in world's record performances, and taking second in the running high jump in the Olympic Games of the same year.

These performances certainly stamped Miss Didrikson as one of the greatest of all-round women athletes, and it was expected that she would take many track and field championship titles before she gave up the game. Such proved not to be the case, however, as she soon took up some professional activities which put her under the ban so far as amateur track sports were concerned. But even when she was at the height of her glory in track and field sports, she made the statement that golf was her favorite game, and that some day she expected to try for the women's national championship at that sport.

Now Has a State Title

It is doubtful if many persons gave much consideration to her prophecy regarding her golf game, but some of those who had seen her perform on the track, the baseball diamond and the basketball court realized that she was a natural athlete, and that she would be good at any sport in which she was really interested and on which she would concentrate. To such the report from Texas that she had won the women's golf championship of that State came as no surprise. It is a long way from a state championship to a national championship; but in the Lone Star State event Miss Didrikson played good golf and finished her final match with an eagle 3 at the last hole.

Now it is expected that she will file an entry for the women's national championship of 1935, and if she does, and it is accepted by the United States Golf Association, we may expect to see her go a long way toward achieving her ambition to win that title. She has the strength and competitive temperament to make a good golfer, and, judging from her showing in the Texas tournament, she is learning the fine points of the game quite rapidly, all of which should make her a factor in any women's golf championship.

Rowing at Dartmouth

At the present time there is only one sport in which all of those seven eastern colleges which are members of the Eastern intercollegiate baseball and basketball leagues and which are to take part in their first annual track meet at Princeton this week end are not ready to meet on a more or less equal footing and that is rowing. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia have been actively engaged in this sport for years, but Dartmouth has not been competing in it.

Now the Indian of New Hampshire is trying to build rowing up to as high a level of efficiency as is maintained by its other intercollegiate sport teams and it is hoped that the Green will be taking part in regattas with the other six colleges before many more years have passed. Jim Smith, who has been with the Union Boat Club for some 20 years, is acting as coach for Dartmouth and reports state that he is making good progress at Hanover.

Scramble for Golf Qualifying Places Expected in U. S. Open

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Entries and pairings for the national qualifying rounds of the 1935 national open golf championship, announced today, find no less than 40 amateur and professional headlines facing strong competition for the limited places available.

Over 25 courses throughout the country, 1087 shot-makers will battle at 36 holes next Monday for 122 places and the right to compete at Pittsburgh, starting June 6, for the crown now worn by Olin Dutra. The championship field ultimately will comprise 162 players—the other 40 being exempt from qualifying play.

N. Y. and Chicago Largest

New York and Chicago, the districts with the largest entries, will be the focal points. They become the "hot spots" by virtue of the fact that three former holders of the title, three ex-British open winners and a strong supporting cast of top-notchers will be vying with a flock of hopefuls with an average of only one place open for every 10 men.

Chicago's field, with an aggregate entry of 139, and only 14 places, includes Tommy Armour, former champion; Denny Shute and Jack Hutchison, all three former British open title-holders.

In addition, there are two well-known professionals, Dick Metz and Frank Walsh, and a trio of front-rank amateurs—Chick Evans Jr., George Dawson and Johnny Lehman.

Willie Macfarlane and Johnny Farrell, respectively winners of the open crown in 1923 and 1928, and Joe Esar, the touring Texan, will be among the 130 contenders for 13 berths in the New York district. Another contender will be Craig Wood, who was disqualified after the second round of the 1934 championship for playing the wrong ball.

Chances Imperiled

The chances will be imperiled by such players as Byron Nelson, the former Texan now established in the Metropolitan area, Vic Ghezzi, Bill Melhorn and Clarence Clark, as well as the amateurs, Bobby Jacobson, Rudy Knepper and Gene Romans.

The veteran Walter Hagen will celebrate his twenty-first year in major golfing wars by joining 39 other players in the Detroit district competition for five places. Other well-known competitors there will be Al Watrous, former Canadian open titlist, and Chuck Koosis, an amateur.

The battle among 111 starters for 11 places in the Philadelphia sector will find tall Henry Picard,

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Albany	4	12	.250

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	11	4	.733
Cleveland	9	4	.692
New York	9	5	.643
Boston	9	5	.643
Washington	8	8	.500
Baltimore	7	9	.438</

Boston Owes Much of Its Rich Tradition to Its Women

City started out as a Puritan maid 305 years ago and from then to the present day women have played rare part in its growth.

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women

By Henry Edison Williams

Boston, Mass., is a feminine city—its head on a hill, its skirts trailing in the sea. From Mother Goose to Amy Lowell its growth has been marked by the appearance in the dramatic personae of a list of women—memories of whom help to enliven a tour of the city.

Boston started out as a Puritan maid 305 years ago. It became the granddame of the colonies, eyeing the young upstarts through steel-tinted spectacles and with a benevolent smile. Then, when the colonies became obsequious in ratio to King George's Teutonic stubbornness, she staged a Tea Party which has never been surpassed in history.

Boston, Hub of New England

Later trade advantages to the west gave New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and five other cities, precedence by right of population; but Boston remains the "Hub" of New England, largest city in the region, and still a leader in cultural thought.

Recent figures of the ERA give the city proper a population of 812,000; but Metropolitan Boston, which includes all points within 15 miles of the center of the city, including 14 cities and 26 towns, piles up a population approaching 2,000,000.

Boston is like Topsy. She's grown. She developed in unexpected directions without apparent rhyme or reason. In one mood she was the precise and prim matron. In another a slatternly fish wife.

Grew in Devious Ways

And she carved out her character in narrow, crooked streets which, in one instance at least, follow the erratic meanderings of a cow path; in cobbled noisome waterfront highways; old piers; picturesque little squares; a generous pasture, which is called Boston Common.

Then, as she became more proud, her character was expressed in wide thoroughfares, lined with homes designed for the city's elite; in splendid public buildings; comprehensive parkways; expansive industrial blocks; and a shopping center which tells the tale of a modern and self-sufficient lady.

Who visits Boston will not wish to depart without seeing Boston Com-



Old Boston

mon, the Public Garden, the State House on Beacon Hill, Faneuil Hall and Market, Old South Church and Old North Church, Bunker Hill Monument, the Public Library and the Arboretum, with dozens of intermediate spots.

Owes Much to Its Women
And along the way the tourist may well consider the influence exerted on this metropolis of Yankee land by the women whose careers were interwoven with that of the city.

Prominent among the first of these was Lady Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson, who came to her husband with a dowry which enabled him to be of great service in establishing the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was her fortune and inspiration which helped to place Isaac Johnson in a position to become one of the most influential of the founders of the city of Boston.

Lady Arbella shared the hardships of the colonists and, like her husband, left her mark; but both she and her husband passed on within a year of their landing.

Next would be plump and jolly Anne Pollard, said to be the first to step on Boston soil. Anne came from England with Governor Winthrop's party. Through her influence the remainder of her 103 years, she never ceased to be proud of the impulse which caused her to jump from the bow of the boat onto the beach.

Her apple-tinted cheeks would glow with pleasure in relating the tale to children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren. At 103 she had her picture painted. Memories of her long and prolific career—the last of her 13 children was born in 1688—are stirred as the visitor passes the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets, for it was here that Mistress Pollard kept an inn, The Horseshoe Tavern, much frequented by Harvard students.

And then, there was "Mother Goose." Just beyond the corner of Park and Tremont Streets, a step beyond the Park Street Church, where "America" was first sung, is the Granary Burying Ground.

And among the age-corroded stones, sharing that quiet spot in the heart of a busy city's traffic with such names as Josiah and Abiah Franklin, Governor Hancock, Samuel Adams and Paul Revere, is the stone memorializing the talkative mother-in-law of the colonial printer, Thomas Fleet.

Her name was Mistress Isaac Goose. Fleet, it seems, was a placidly practical person. The continuous chatter of Mother Goose was to his ears like unto a persistent mosquito. But his houseful of children seemed to doze on the old lady's jingles. So he gathered the ditties together and printed them.

Their Popularity Grew
They had just enough sale to warrant their preservation, but their popularity grew with the young country, and who shall say that the garrulous Mother Goose, who attained to the lively age of 100, did not sway the thought of Young America even though her authorship of the famous children's jingles is contested? Happily she chattered a long existence through and happily she passed along to new experiences still muttering jingles, for her last words are said to have been: "Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall."

Dorothy Quincy Hancock, wife of the first Governor of Massachusetts under the regime of the republic, moves into the pattern of a new nation and of the city of Boston, a gay and lovely note in what must have been a theme of some bombast and considerable heaviness.

She Heard Revere Warning
She comes into the focus of history on the day that Paul Revere made his famous ride. A guest at the parsonage at Lexington on that memorable night of April 18, 1775, she appears to have listened with favor for the first time to the ardent, yet pompous, proposal of young John, then sped him off to the first Congress in Philadelphia.

Later as Madam Hancock she presided so deftly over a household noted for its hospitality that when the French fleet was anchored in Boston Harbor, Count d'Estaing, accepting an invitation for himself and 30 officers to a breakfast at the Hancock mansion, suddenly decided to test his hostess' skill by expanding the invitation to include 120 more of his men.

With very little advance notice, Dorothy Hancock, calling on all the resources in sight, even to the herd

of cows in Boston Common, proved equal to the occasion.

Brought a Few Friends

She likewise proved equal to the challenge implied in the practical joke, for when d'Estaing invited her to visit the fleet with a few friends, the few friends who appeared at the starboard gangway had miraculously grown to 500.

Madam Hancock was airy and gracious and adaptable. And the modern equivalent of her sense of hospitality and social charm shows that the spell is still potent in Boston society. Visitors, seeking memorials, will find the site of the Hancock mansion marked in bronze on the left of the State House green.

Another woman of Boston who exerted a strong influence on the thought of a growing nation was Phillis Wheatley, author of a poem which she sent to Washington, and which stirred Revolutionary thought and brought her much fame.

Was an African Slave

Brought from Africa as a slave in 1761 when she was but six years old, Phillis Wheatley showed such talent that her mistress contributed generously to the young Negro girl's education. She became a fine Latin scholar, and this classical background, combined with her native sense of rhythm and cadence, enabled her to make a considerable contribution to the culture of her day.

In 1773, while in London with the son of her owner, for she was still a slave, she published a volume of poems which gained considerable popularity.

But, remarkable as her contribution was to the culture of her day, an earlier exploit of a much less erudite woman was considered at the time as equally notable. That was the journey made by Madam Sarah Kemble Knight.

By Horse to New York

Madam Knight, in 1704, made a lone horseback trip from Boston to New York and return. She consumed two weeks each way for a journey commonly done in 10 hours by automobile today. And in this connection it is noteworthy that not until 1784 was a regular stage route operated between the two points.

So besides being a record of fortitude, the experience serves as a splendid example of the shrinkage of space which a little less than a century and a half has brought.

Yes, Boston has harbored interesting women from the start; and as she develops with the years less of a feminine city shows no tendency to suppress the individualistic character of her daughters. It is impossible to mention them all.

No Thinning By Time

Impossible to locate in just what portion of the city their memorials belong. But just glancing down the long list reveals no thinning out in more recent years of those whose characters have left an impress on the tone of their mother city.

There, for instance, is Mary A. Livermore emerging from the smoke of the Civil War with Bible and bandages and stirring words. Born in Boston, broadly educated, with sympathies that distinguished her even as a child, we see her moving in and out amid the bivouacs bringing comfort, encouragement, a little touch of home and a great touch of tenderness to wounded and homesick; and then we see her facing thousands on lecture platforms enlisting comfort for the soldiers and bringing encouragement to those at home, with her eloquent words. Even today people speak of her career as "a singularly useful life."

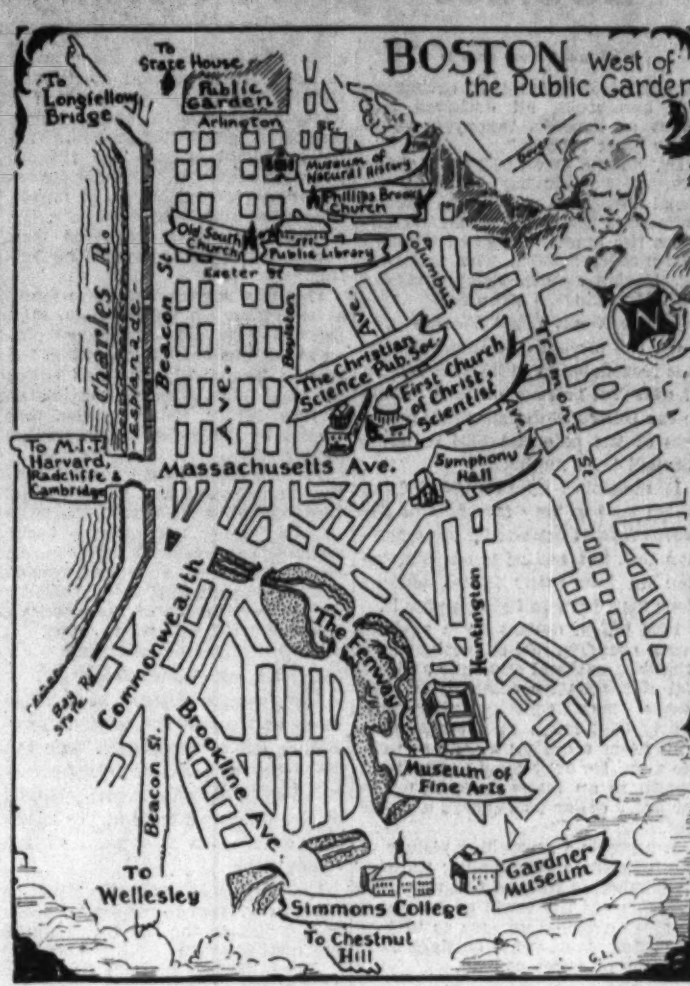
Others Did Their Part

And, too, there is Margaret Fuller, one of the most gifted of New England women, who filled her life with charities and her mind with knowledge and at the height of usefulness was lost at sea; and Emily Marshall, one of the most beautiful of New England's daughters; and moving down the years still nearer we are reminded by the exquisite museum one of them left to posterity and of the unsurpassed library bequeathed to Harvard University by the other of two extremely diverse characters who add public spiritedness to the general scene—Isabella Stuart Gardner; and the mother of Harry Elkins Widener, who went down on the Titanic.

Ways to See Boston

As for seeing Boston, and touching first hand some of the places immortalized by the careers of her daughters, the city is too complicated to tell the story successfully in a newspaper column. Probably the most efficient way to "see Boston" is via sightseeing bus. Likewise, guidebooks and pamphlets are always available to direct the stranger's steering wheel.

But, actually, the ideal way to walk with notable women of this granddame of a city, is to take a series of peripatetic historic window-shopping tours. Old Boston is not



New Boston—West of the Public Garden

large in area. Romance and history rub elbows at every turn, and the joy of discovery is the right of every visitor. Boston has developed into a modern grandmother, but she is always ready to bring down from the attic her historic hoop-skirts and to show her old spinning wheel.

Loyalty of Filipino Scouts Investigated By Governor's Staff

MANILA, May 7 (P)—A possibility of the anti-government Sakdalista movement may have gained adherents among the 7000 Philippine Scouts, who are Filipino members of the United States Army, or the Filipino constabulary, was investigated today by a committee appointed by acting Gov. Gen. Joseph R. Hayden.

"The possibility is not taken seriously," the Governor General said, "but it will be probed along with other angles of last week's uprising." The investigators are four army officers, all members of the Governor General's staff.

In the meantime platoons of Philippine constabulary converged on Sakdalista trouble centers today while at least three leaders of the extremist group denied responsibility for last week's sanguinary, abortive uprising in which 60 were killed.

Mrs. Salud Albogre, acknowledged leader of the Sakdalistas in Cabuyao, scene of last Thursday's battle in which 52 were slain, disclaimed responsibility, pointing instead to Jose Ner Abueg, supreme Sakdalista commander in the absence of Benigno Ramos, who is in Japan. She also accused two legislators, Aurelio Almanzan and Mariano Untivero, of complicity.

Abueg, one of the 250 arrested after the uprising, denied ordering the outbreak, insisting he aided authorities in suppressing it. Similar denials were made by Abueg's former chief, Ramos, who told interviewers in Japan he had not ordered the revolt. He also denied seeking funds from the Japanese.

Strike of Loggers Threatens to Spread

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7 (P)—Crippled by the walkout of 12,000 loggers and millmen the Pacific coast lumber industry was threatened today by a strike of shingle weavers.

The strike, called by the sawmill and timber workers' union, followed demands for a 30-hour week with a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, as compared with the present 40-hour week and a 41½ cents an hour wage under the lumber code. Union recognition is also sought.



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Methodists End Conference With Vote Against War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7.—With a compromise plea urging the church to drive to end international strife, the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church ended its 130th annual meeting here last night with harmony restored on the war issue, which had stirred up a stormy debate.

The resolution setting forth the anti-war position of the conference pledges its members "to make abolition of war one of the chief objects" of Christian ministry, declaring war to be "futile and needless" and that "justice can be done and the fullest satisfaction given in the settlement of grievances and disputes of the nations of the world only by amicable judicial processes."

It calls war profiteers "traitors to humanity," and proposes to counteract the "propaganda of the militarists," setting forth "such falsehoods as the glory, honor and romance of war" by "the true presentation of the bloody tragedies, sorrows, devastation, individual and burdensome poverty that are in war and its wake."

Condemning competitive armament as "a mistaken means of preserving peace," it protests "the maneuvers of the United States forces in those regions where such might be construed as jeopardizing the good will and belying the peaceful intentions of the United States of America."

Sacrifice

Instead, the churches call upon Americans "to embrace the broader and nobler patriotism that constrains us to make willingly as a nation those sacrifices of property, wealth and resources, however costly, that may assist in assuring the other nations of equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in providing that which may be vital to the existence of any other nation."

In conclusion, the resolution holds that "while the Methodist Episcopal Church should render spiritual ministry to our men in military service," this should be "under the jurisdiction not of the army or navy, but of the church."

Dr. Forman
The definition of stand which developed as a major subject of the conference came as a controversy over the week end, when advocates of preparedness mustered 86 votes against 73 for the pacifists to scrap an "abolition of war" report by the social service committee. It was drafted by a committee headed by Dr. Raymond L. Forman, pastor of St. Paul's Church; the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ Church, chairman of the social service committee, and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Henry, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, leader of the anti-pacifist opposition.

The disputed declaration is held in these quarters as a document of "dangerous features," beginning with its provisions for mass resistance to war and the setting up of a dictatorship of the proletariat with the collapse of the capitalist order.

Bell System's Installations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, May 7.—The steady increase in telephone installations was continued in April, as the Bell System reports today a gain of 48,000 telephones in service last month, as compared with a gain of 48,200 in April, 1934.

Fresh Hope for Publishers Seen Under U. S. Copyrights

Legislation Is of Interest to The Christian Science Publishing Society and Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Far-reaching legislation amending the American copyright law and bringing the United States at last into the general copyright convention is under consideration by the Senate Committee on Patents.

Almost unnoticed, sweeping changes in American procedure toward the increasingly important subject of copyright have been steadily progressing in Congress. Indeed, a fortnight ago the Senate actually ratified the International Copyright Convention, but three days later reconsidered its action and "unratified" the treaty so that the accompanying American legislation might go into effect at the same time.

Has Broad Application
The proposed changes in the copyright law, with the ratification of the International Copyright Convention by the United States, are of interest to The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, since a single applied for copyright on periodicals, new books and pamphlets made in Washington would provide protection in all foreign countries at the same time.

Broadly, the purpose of the treaty is to give American authors, composers, and artists protection abroad, while the domestic legislation is to give foreigners the same safeguards in the United States which Americans obtain abroad. In both respects, there have been great gaps in American legislation to date.

Means to Go Slowly

These gaps are not entirely closed by the present legislation, for an interdepartmental committee working on the problem explains that it deliberately purposes to progress slowly, testing the reforms as they are put into effect, and taking further legislative steps as they are demonstrated to be necessary. Hence the present reforms are not entirely to the taste of either the producing groups or the consuming groups, both of which appeared before the interdepartmental committee.

But they are so great an advance on preceding legislation that all sides welcome them heartily. The copyright convention, which was last revised in London in 1934, gives new protection abroad in many important respects.

Automatic Feature Valuable
The most useful, perhaps, is the right of automatic copyright, which means that the works of American authors are protected without formality in other signatory countries, and need not go through an endless chain of red-tape which may be baffling if not impossible to the American producer and his lawyer. Works are also protected against mutilation or distortion in many important respects.

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JOAN: It's a perfectly lovely suit, David—but judging by the look of it, I'd say the price was a nice surprise for you!

DAVID: Not a bit of it—fifty shillings was all I paid.

JOAN: Fifty shillings! Then you've every reason to look pleased with yourself. Honestly, I didn't think it was possible to get such splendid cloth for the money.

DAVID: That's one of the astonishing things about The Fifty Shilling Tailors—there's not a cheap or ordinary looking cloth in the shop. And the choice they have is amazing—they've just got a fine new selection

of Spring patterns in. This is one of them, and you must admit it's pretty smart.

JOAN: It certainly is. It's so distinctive, too. I'd always thought that one of the drawbacks of going to a popular firm of tailors was that you'd always be seeing other men dressed in identically the same suit—but I've never seen this particular pattern anywhere else.

DAVID: No, Joan. The Fifty Shilling Tailors have got such a wide range of cloths, and they introduce new ones so often that there's mighty little risk of any patterns getting too common. Besides, they take the trouble to give you really individual cut and style every time.

JOAN: Well, I must say this looks as good a suit as you've ever worn. If I were you I'd certainly stick to them now you've found them.

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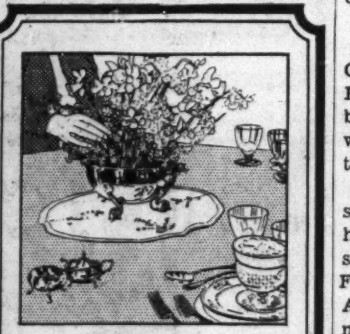
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[Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page]

The awards were made by the

The selections came as a surprise not only to those receiving them, but, as usual, to many critics, while the consensus here today was that some of them were well deserved.

A gold medal costing \$500 went to the Sacramento Bee, of Sacramento, Calif., for the most distinguished and meritorious public

the recommendations of an advisory board composed of Dr. Butler, Julian Harris, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press; Arthur M. Howe, editor-emeritus of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle; Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun; Robert Latham of the

newspaper. This was seen in the work of Arthur B. Waugh, associate editor of the Bee, for articles he wrote after making an investigation into the complaints his newspaper had received against the nominations by President Roosevelt of Federal District Judge Frank H. Norcross to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and of William Woodburn to the place to be vacated by Judge Norcross.

Political Machine

News of the investigation paid his

the Wingfield political machine in Nevada over a period of years" and that the publication of his articles "created such a sensation in Nevada that Congress was overwhelmed with petitions, demanding that the Wingfield be investigated." The hearings, held by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, substantiated Mr. Waugh's articles published in January, 1934, in the *Sacramento*.

Contrary to custom, no award was made this year for distinguished service. For distinguished service as a Washington correspondent, \$500 in cash was awarded to Arthur Krock of the New York Times.

Literary and Historical

For the best novel, Josephine Winslow Johnson won the \$1000 first prize in letters with her novel—her first work—"Now in November," and for the most original American play performed in New York, "which

and power of the stage," Zoe Akins won the \$1000 drama prize with "The Old Maid," which she dramatized from a story by Edith Wharton of old New York.

Charles McLean Andrews' "The Colonial Period of American History" was the winner of the \$1000 prize in the history category.

ness books in the United States; and the author of the history of the United States; and Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, won the \$1000 prize with his "R. E. Lee," for "the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish service to the people." Honorable

of James G. Blaine, by David Saville Muzzey.

Reporting

William H. Taylor, of the New York Herald Tribune, won the \$1000 award for a distinguished example of a reporter's work, the test being

his reports of the international yacht races for the America's Cup.

Other awards follow:

For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work, an award of \$500 was made to Ross A. Lewis, of the Milwaukee Journal, for his cartoon, "Save Our Work For Both Sides."

WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific

having a value of \$1500, were awarded on the nomination of the teaching staff of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, to Elwood N. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb.; August Loeb, of Shreveport, La., and Joseph Pierre Clizak, of Brooklyn.

Marie F. Sauer, c. Elizabeth, N. J., and Leo M. Friedman, of Brooklyn, were named as alternates.

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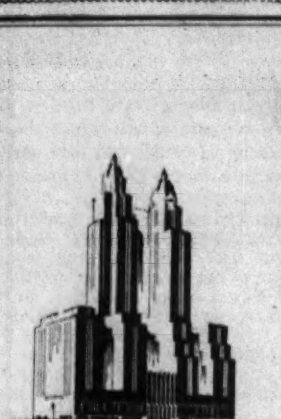
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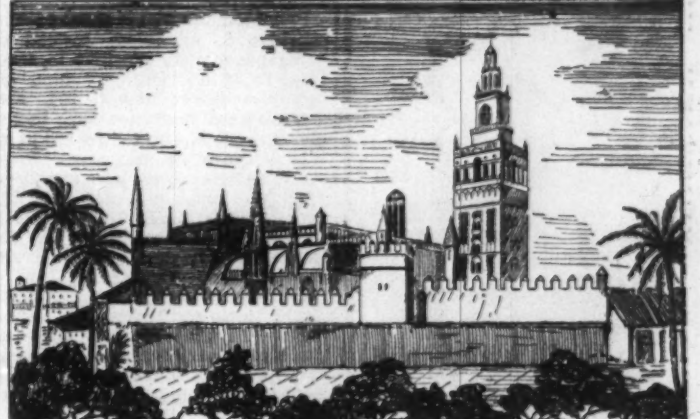
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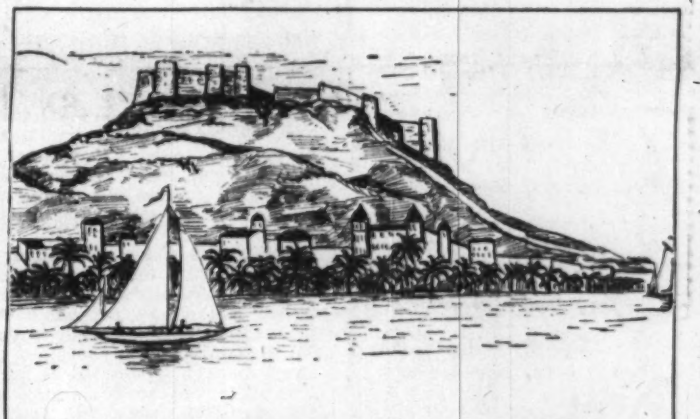


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Home Building

New Garden Tool—Camera to Keep Floral Records

Gardening

Garden Notebook Illustrated

How to Take Snapshots for Records—and for Friends

By Kenneth Staleup

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY gardener knows the thrill of looking over a seed catalogue in winter. How much more thrill in a well-arranged album of flowers you have grown yourself. Useful too. I have yet to meet the gardener who is not rearranging some part of his garden every year, trying some experiment, putting in something new, taking out something old. Usually this must be done in the early spring or late fall, when the garden is bare. So he has to carry in his mind a picture of what it did look like.

The changes can be made with more certainty and less guesswork if he has actual pictures instead of mental ones only. A fairly complete photographic record of the garden, taken from different angles and at different seasons, is a real aid to good gardening, quite aside from its sentimental value. Such photographs can even be colored with transparent oil paints by hand.

The amateur garden-photographer needs nothing unusual in the way of

equipment. I have seen many an excellent garden photograph made with the most inexpensive box camera. No costly, high-speed lens is necessary. On the contrary, the lens should be stopped down to a small aperture, because this is the way to get fine details, and that means a relatively long exposure rather than a fast one.

It is a great advantage in flower photography to use a camera that can give at least as slow an exposure as 1/10 of a second; and one that can be set for 1/5 second and 1/2 second is still better.

For such comparatively long exposures a tripod will be needed, since it is impossible to hold the camera steadily enough in the hand for a picture that takes longer than 1/25 of a second. Or you can set the camera on a bench, a stepladder, or any firm support, though that is not nearly as convenient as a tripod. With a tripod, too, you are equipped to take shots from odd angles.

Also, if you are going to take close-ups—and it is more than likely you will want a portrait lens. It can be bought for around 75 cents. It is made to slip over that regular lens of your camera, and it enables you to take pictures at three feet or less from an object, whereas the closest distance possible without a portrait lens is usually six or eight feet.

The best film to use is the super-sensitive panchromatic (meaning its ability to bring out all colors) film only recently made available for amateurs. It is this film, in fact, that enables the amateur, without special equipment and knowledge, to take flower photographs that render colors as faithfully as photographs made by professionals.

Panchromatic film is about equally sensitive to all colors, instead of being much more sensitive to some than to others. Ordinary film, for example, makes yellow, red, and green appear much too dark in the photograph, blue and violet too light. It is also extra fast, especially in early morning and late afternoon light (or under artificial light indoors). This means that you can stop your lens down to get fine details without having to make an unduly long time exposure.

Add to your equipment a piece of string to tie up flowers that refuse to stay put, and a couple of pieces of cardboard, one gray and one black, which you will occasionally want to use as background to make flowers stand out from their surroundings.

The real secret of getting a good picture is the matter of looking at things in a certain way. I can put the heart of it in one word—shadows. You have to get the habit of seeing shadows fixed in your mind. In looking at a flower, your eye naturally sees it as a solid object. But the photograph is going to flatten it out on a piece of paper as effectively as though it had been put under a roller. Yet you don't want it to look flat. There must be shadows to indicate the form and modeling or they will be completely lost.

This means going all around a flower to get the angle from which the shadows show up best, which you will find usually happens when the strongest light comes from one side rather than from above.

That in turn means taking your pictures in the early morning or late afternoon, when the sun is fairly low, in the east or west, rather than toward the middle of the day. Morning and evening shadows are not only longer, but softer. At mid-day there is too much sharp contrast. For, while you want shadows, you don't want black shadows against brilliant light. In that case, if you have the correct exposure for the light parts, you are likely not to have enough exposure to get the

Succession of Bloom
In Flowering Shrubs
Bronx Park, N. Y.
A new group of ornamental shrubs, comprising 184 selected best varieties, has been completed at the New York Botanical Garden. Many of these may be seen, as well, in other parts of the grounds; the new planting is believed to be one of the first in the United States designed to exhibit the shrubs for succession of bloom. By visiting the group from week to week one may study their relative merits throughout the year, and find some one or another in flower from earliest spring until late fall.

A number of the varieties are still rare in cultivation, notably the seldom seen *Gordonia albatana* and the Stewartii pentagyna grandiflora, as well as *Hydrangea stellata*, *Viburnum fragrans*, and *Viburnum Wrightii*. The newest hybrid *Philadelphus*, *Deutzia*, and *Spiraea*, and a careful selection of standard sorts are included. They are displayed against a background of conifers, in a field north of the traffic circle.

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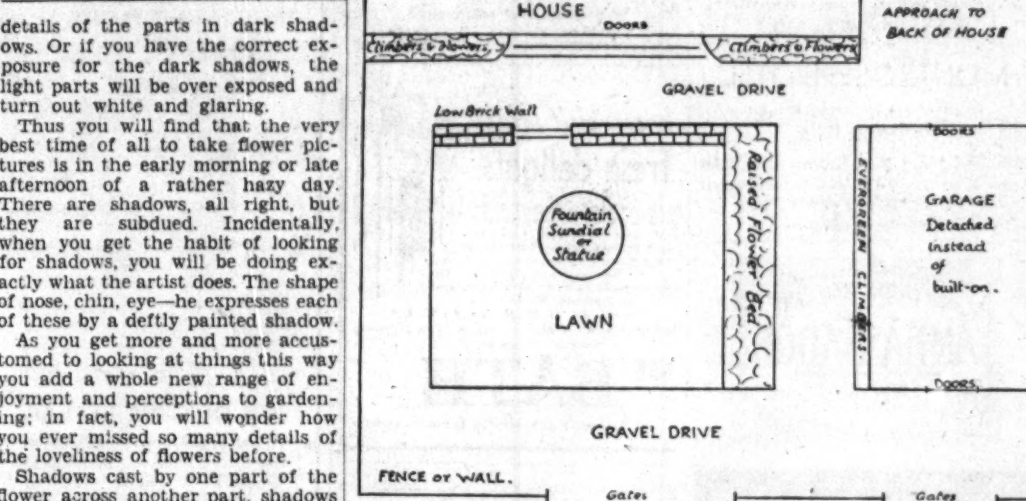
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Plan Showing How a Small Garden May Be Laid Out to Give a Feeling of Repose

A Reposeful Garden

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

REPOSE is a characteristic that should be a part of every garden. The secret of its possession lies in simplicity, and the accompanying photograph suggests a plan capable of adaptation to modern requirements without sacrifice of its fundamentals.

The main features of the garden are: a well-kept lawn; a weathered central object of interest (fountain, sundial or statue) powerful enough to be in balanced proportion to the size of the lawn; a single flower-bed in prominence, raised and planted with one or two varieties of seasonal flowers in mass rather than with a medley.

The lawn-edge parallel to the house frontage is bordered by a low brick wall, with two steps and pedestals, and a few small potted plants on its flat top. Under the house windows, two narrow flower beds accommodate climbing roses, clematis, etc., and an edging of low-growing flowers.

The principal flower bed screens

what, in the actual house illustrated, is a long attached outbuilding. In a modern layout this could be usefully replaced by a garage detached from the house, with doors giving access at front and back to roadway and to the immediate house drive, the approach to side of house and back garden being behind the garage. A complete drive round the front garden would thus be effected.

The one-sided placing of the principal flower bed relieves the garden of a set appearance, and for further screening of garage wall, a slip bed running parallel with the raised flower bed might serve as a home for fine ivy or other evergreen climber.

The plan as a whole is one for a plot with wide frontage, upon which the house lies well back. It is sufficiently standardized to make it easy of upkeep to a man who has little opportunity for gardening but has means to employ experienced labor to keep lawn, drive and a minimum of plants in good condition.



Home-Keeping House, Westport, Conn.

Built by Martha Cobb Peabody of the Editorial Staff of Woman's Home Companion

This little house, designed by Frank Harper Bissell, New York architect, has five rooms with precast concrete floor and concrete masonry walls. Its complete cost including heating, lighting and plumbing, was less than \$3000.

Hints and Hobbies

Glad to Have More Word From Texas

Texas

Dear Garden Fans:
I have received so much real joy and inspiration for your "Hobbies and Hints" column that I should like to share my experience.

I have always had a chrysanthemum garden, which has been a source of joy to my neighbors and myself. However, many have argued that they require too much space, and take too long to bloom. But each year they look longingly at my lovely plants.

The plants may be separated between the middle of April and the middle of May (in the southern states). I plant them in clay pots and when I run out of pots I use No. 2 fruit or vegetable tins, perforating the bottom of the tins. I fill these with a mixture of leaf-mold and good soil, place them in

a sunny location in the back yard and water daily. Once a month I use a little commercial fertilizer following directions carefully. This method of handling, greatly facilitates the work of watering and caring for the plants during the long dry summer.

In the latter part of August I transplant them, slipping them easily from the clay pots. I use a can opener on the tins so that the mass of sturdy roots will not be disturbed. The florists use this method of growing 'mums but it has proved a novel idea to every one who has seen mine and every one to whom I have mentioned it.

In the late summer when most of the flowers are either entirely gone or through blooming, these sturdy little plants are set out and behold, during October and November we

are overjoyed with their lovely blooms. By the way, I select the smaller types, pompons and marguerites, as they are hardy, early blooming and make attractive borders and cut flowers.

(Miss) J. H.

Raising Gourds
California

Dear Friends
Some time ago I wrote telling my experience growing ferns from seed. This time I should like to tell about the ornamental and Loofta Sponge gourds our small son grew last summer.

We were all that our fellow hobbyists have said for them. They grew over the fence and down the other side till a neighbor jokingly said they would soon stop the traffic on the next street. They attracted interest from many passers-by and many who never before expressed interest in growing things. When the fruit ripened we tried to learn how to preserve them and how to make the Looftas into dish cloths. Right there our education ceased. No one could give any information except to shellac them. Perhaps some reader could help us should we be inspired to try them again this summer.

Ours faded and molded in spite of the shellac. Is this common or due to some omission on our part? We enjoy the Hobby letters and have learned much of interest from them.

(Mrs.) A. F.

Hardy Plants in Australia
Australia

Dear Editor
I have read with interest and pleasure many letters from our Monitor readers and have thought many times of sending in my little "bit." In this climate, with its hot summers and cold winters, gardening is not the success one would get in a milder climate. We among many others here have found it is best to keep to the hardy plants, such as roses, flowering shrubs, such as oleanders, broom and wattles; and of annuals, phlox, pansies, larkspurs, sweet peas (winter flowering), cosmos and African marigolds. Bulbs do well if the place is moist and partly shaded.

I have tried cactus with good results, the Ball cactus which flowers in spring and early summer, the snake and Christina cactus, which have flowers much the same in shape and color, and the night-flowering with its cream flowers, heavily scented, and the pink and bright red which flower in the daylight and keep open two or three days. I have found I must protect these from the full heat of the sun, and from the frosts in winter. Pot plants do well if one has the proper situation and can give them the care and attention needed. Our soil is good and will grow almost anything provided it is well worked and watered, and the summer not too hot. With good wishes to all our Monitor Readers.

(Miss) E. T. M.

Keep Brush Clean
To get the best use out of a paint brush, it is important that the paint which seeps into the upper part of the bristles should be carefully washed out each time the brush is used. Otherwise the paint gradually forms a solid mass with the bristles, thereby shortening their length. Ordinary oil or kerosene can be used for washing brushes as well as turpentine, and warm water with washing soda or soap flakes is another good cleanser.

They Do Neither Toil Nor Spin

But Those Who Grow Lilies Willingly Do Both

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is probably no phase of gardening more filled with the blessing of adventure than the growing of lilies. The lazy gardener had best forego these beauties if he is unwilling to study them intensively. There are varieties of flowers which will thrive under almost any conditions and even in spite of neglect, but not so with lilies. They are truly fastidious in their tastes, but when their needs are understood and their definite wants supplied, they lavish a measure of beauty equaled by few other flowers.

One of the greatest difficulties in the past has been to secure healthy bulbs. We have been largely dependent upon imported stocks and they frequently arrived in such condition that failure was almost certain. Today, millions of quality bulbs are being grown in this country and we can get them at more reasonable times and with less likelihood of their being diseased.

The amateur who seeks to enjoy a few lilies in his garden will do well to select them carefully. If he is limited in space or funds, the regale is doubtless the one best variety to plant. A dozen varieties that are recommended for the beginner are: auratum, candidum, croceum, dauricum, Hansoni, Henryi, pardalinum, regale, speciosum, tigrinum, testaceum, and unbellatum.

Just where and how to plant lilies has always been a great problem, solved by understanding the needs of the particular varieties going into the soil. Almost without exception lilies demand a light, porous, well-drained bed. In their native hillside homes they enjoy perfect drainage and it is little wonder they prove short-lived when planted in level and frequently imperfectly drained gardens. Of the 12 listed above, only pardalinum is native to the United States and it is one of the few that will grow in heavy soils. It thrives in ordinary garden loam in either full sun or partial shade.

Three of these varieties, candidum, croceum and testaceum, are of European origin. They all like sun, but appreciate some low ground cover to shade the soil and the lower part of the stem. The other eight lilies are of Asiatic origin, and among them are some of the choicest gems of the lily family. There are few kinds as satisfactory as *Hemerocallis*, *soni*, *Henryi*, *regale* and *speciosum*.

All are ideal in the hardy border, especially when they can display their perfection against some such background as a mass of shrubs, a hedge or wall.

Few amateurs make sufficient preparation for lilies. Drainage should be provided for very carefully, and the depth to which one digs depends upon the variety of plant. The madonna lily, *L. candidum*, should have no more than an inch or two of soil over it, while the regale and auratum should be covered eight or ten inches. *L. testaceum*, *L. maritima*, *L. pardalinum* and others, are known as base-rooting varieties, as they form roots from the base of the bulb only. *L. regale*, *L. Henryi*, *L. Browni*, *L. speciosum*, *L. Washingtoni* and many others are stem-rooting varieties. They produce not only roots from the base of the bulb, but also a mass of roots on the stem from where it grows out of the bulb to the surface of the soil. If these latter varieties are not planted deep enough, the stem roots cannot develop and the bulb will perish.

Drainage Needed

Preparation for drainage should go a foot or 18 inches below the base of the bulb. This entire depth of soil should be made light and porous by generous addition of leaf-mold. Plant explorers tell us that they find the wild lilies in pockets of leaf-mold soil where one sinks almost to his shoulders. Other lilies are found growing in volcanic ash and lava debris. It is small wonder then that when we plant bulbs in the ordinary border with little or no special attention they last hardly at all.

Hillside gardens, open woodland glades, pockets or bays amid shrubbery, at the base of walls and many other locations are ideal for clumps of lilies. Some of the dwarf kinds are ideal in the rock garden, where the usual perfect drainage will suit them admirably. *L. tenuifolium*, *L. elegans*, *L. Soncolor*, *L. cordatum*, *L. japonicum*, and *L. rubellum* are suitable for such a location. Some may last but a little while but the effect they produce is so charming that we can well afford to replant where they fail to survive.

In the hardy border some kind of ground-cover plant is desirable and there are numerous varieties that may be used. Among the perennials, *Funkia*, *Hemerocallis*, *iris*, *peony*,

coreopsis, *yellow*, *dwarf*, *alkantara*, *salvia*, and many others will do nicely. *L. superbum*, *L. tigrinum* and *L. auratum* are pleasing among rhododendrons, azaleas and laurel. That admirable ground-cover *Pachysandra*, which seems to grow equally well in sun or shade, is ideal for lilies.

Fertilizer

What fertilizer to use, if any at all, has long been a mooted question as applied to lilies. Authorities differ and doubtless we still have much to learn on the subject. Almost everyone condemns all kinds of commercial fertilizers. Some recommend bone meal very highly. Almost all agree that very old, thoroughly rotted manure mixed with the soil a few inches below the level of the bulb will improve the results. Everyone condemns fresh manure, no matter how it is used.

Down through the ages the lily stands out in myth, in religion and in architecture. In this day and age we have searched the far corners of the world and brought together many kinds of the lily to embellish our gardens. We treasure the flower for the beauty it brings to our borders and woodlands, and recognize it in the perfection of plant life and the most glorious beauty achieved under the cultivation of man.

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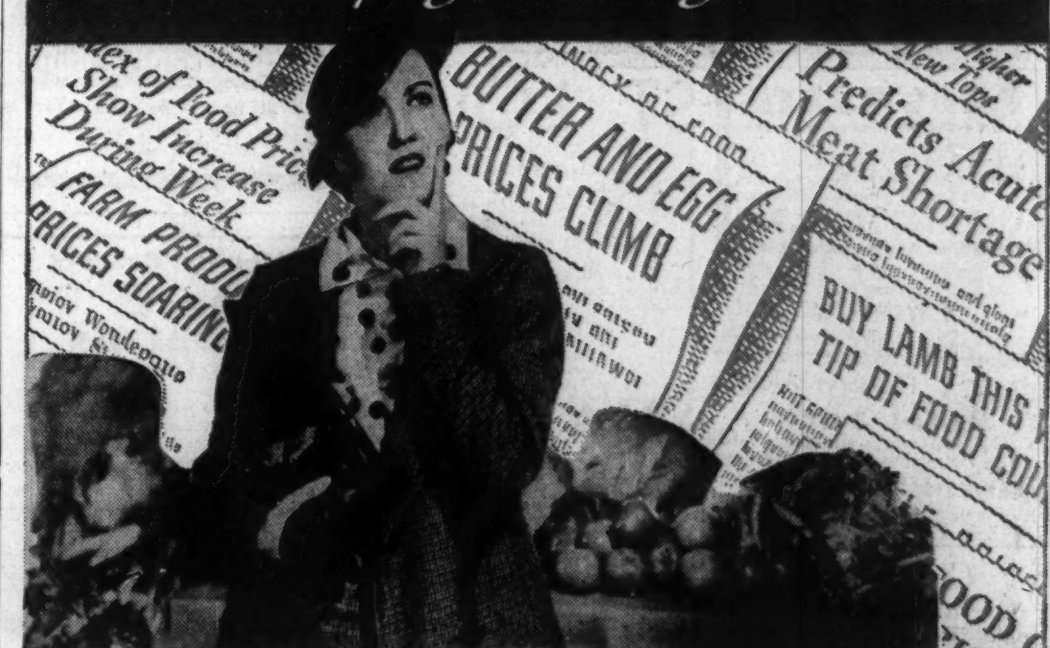
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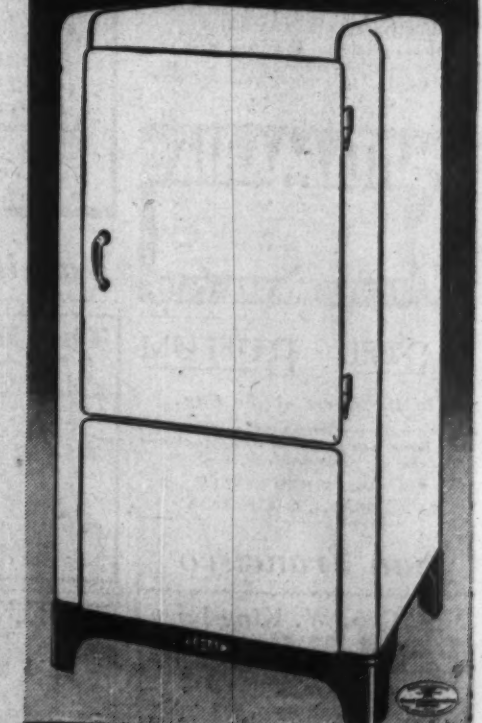
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Giving Jamesy
A Lift

JAMESY'S mother was at her open door, and at the muffled sound of the donkey's hooves in the gray dust of the winding road, she waved her hand and called out to us. "He's only gone this very minute," she said pleasantly, "an' him all element because I said you'd mebbe give him a lift in the trap; go on now quick an' you'll see him before you. Sure he's thrust up wid pride over the chancet of drivin' to school like the Lord Mayor."

The leslurely brown donkey had great difficulty in overtaking the little boy, who fled before his benefactors with fears of disdain, urging them to hurry, or he would surely be late, and showing no sign whatever of the eagerness described by his mother.

The Good Samaritan act of offering a seat in the trap to a weary, grateful boy became a race in which Jamesy had it all his own way, and long before we overtook him we were standing up, urging the brown donkey to go faster, and faster still.

BUT AN IRISH mile is not to be trifled with, and far be it from Jamesy Foley to keep on running after he was tired. So, with an expression of patient boredom, he waited at last for the donkey to draw level with him; then, pointedly ignoring us, he climbed into the trap, using the hub of the wheel and the dashboard, and leaving the more conventional iron step severely alone.

A sudden forward movement by the donkey spoiled the last stage of his spectacular climb, and with shrill cries of abuse he fell into our midst, clutching the reins from the driver. Jamesy scorned the cushioned seat reserved for him, and he stood swaying to the movements of the trap, while he chanted triumphantly. "I could be in Sharavogue by now," he shouted, "ay, an' a mile beyond it too, only for me mother biddin' me to wait for the little ass, an' he not able to ketch up on me."

He gathered, together the knotted ends of the leather reins and smacked the trotting hind-quarters smartly; and, clearly though we loved the brown donkey, we were too completely overwhelmed by his show of authority to interfere. We were deciding to climb into the trap in future, by way of the dashboard, and not by the step provided for the purpose, and then quite suddenly the chanting of Jamesy Foley went to our heads, and we, too, shouted aloud as we went. So we entered the little village, and smiling women came to their doors and watched us pass. "They're cuttin' a great fourpence wid the ass an' thrap," we heard them say.

At the gate of the National School young Jamesy got down and, without a word of gratitude, disappeared into the wind-swept playground; while the brown donkey went on at its accustomed pace, toward the big ivy-covered house where our town teacher lived, and received her pupils.

AFTERWARDS, THE COLLECTING of our parcels from Mrs. Doran's shop delayed us for some time, even though we had tried to guard against this by leaving the list with her as we passed that morning. But lists mattered nothing to Mrs. Doran, who insisted that the customer who asked for the items one by one. More wholeheartedly still did she approve those who sought out their purchases for themselves from the shelves outside the counter. "She's terrible handy," she used to say of one such shopper, "she'll gather together all she wants, an' she'll never divulge what she has until she's ready to go; you'd like to see her comin' in, so you would, compared wid



PAINTING OF RELIEF HEADS FROM THEBES, by Joseph Lindon Smith

some; themselves an' their lists!" So we were not surprised to have to wait while Mrs. Doran searched—not for the missing list—but for the things she felt sure were mentioned on it. But, after all, she argued comfortably, if she included anything that had not been ordered it could always be sent back; if she omitted anything that was needed, it could be called for next day. Didn't the donkey trap come to Sharavogue every morning?

At a bend of the road not far from the village, young Jamesy was waiting behind a stone pillar, and his yell as he darted out, sent the unexpectedly temperamental donkey right across the road. Once again the small boy pointed out the great disadvantages of accepting a lift. "I'd be home now," he said haughtily, as again he climbed over the seat into our midst, "but I thought bad of ye, an' the little ass pawsin' a hundred times on the way, an' ye all so genteel wid the reins."

But the brown donkey knew that he was going home, and somewhat to Jamesy's chagrin, he trotted briskly. "When I'm grew up," said our passenger to the world at large, "I'll have two horses or mebbe three, an' a high-up gigglely thrap, an' I'll go through this country like a shootin' star." Then, seeming to realize our presence, he added importantly: "An' if I see any of ye walkin' I'll give ye a carry, if so be I can make me horses wait long enough, for they'll be scrawlin' the ground an' risin' a great anon to be off wid themselves; but if ye're quick I'll take ye up."

ONCE AGAIN the small boy's mother was at the open door, and this time we noticed that he used the iron step as he got down. "Did you say 'Thank you, Miss,' for the grand carry in the thrap?" she wanted to know, but Jamesy did not hear her. He was driving his two horses—or maybe three—into the little yard behind the cottage.

D. M. LARGE

ONE of the interesting features concerning this reproduction is the fact that it is a picture of a picture. It was painted by Joseph Lindon Smith, who spends a great deal of time in Egypt reproducing on canvas the relics of ancient Egyptian art. His painting follows the appearance of the subject so faithfully that he seems to recreate the original. Since so many Egyptian antiquities are fixed and immovable in Egypt, it is helpful indeed to many of us who cannot see originals to gain as complete a visualization as possible from Mr. Smith's pictures.

He paints the picture, the sculpture, the wall, the column, the door precisely as he sees it, in terms of the shapes, the colors, the situation. As a parting stroke of realism, he includes the scratches, the stains, the restorations, the pitting and the flaking, all of which have resulted from the influence of later treatment by man and nature. Few objects of art have suffered less the ravages of time than the Egyptian; nevertheless there are traces of "wear," as we may observe in this illustration. Occasionally vandalism reduces a work to a heap of fragments.

This detail is a relief from the tomb of Ramose at Thebes. Ramose was governor at the end of the reign of Amenophis III, in the Eighteenth Dynasty. The heads are carved in relief, emerging only slightly from the surface of the wall. The sculptural quality may be discerned in the shape of the ear, the bridge of the nose, the curve of the lips. The surfaces are all painted so that we have really a combination of painting and sculpture.

In accordance with conventions maintained fairly consistently throughout Egyptian art history, the figures are placed so that the body faces full front, the heads being in complete profile. The wigs (for the natural hair was shaved) are decorative, making patterns of line which are harmonious with the design of the necklaces and the shape of the lotus flowers.

The Egyptians were not concerned with

achieving a portrayal close in appearance to nature; for, if they did, they would not shape the eye so naively, or fix the ear so high up on the skull. They were superb designers, their drawing and sculpture and architecture seemed perfect supplements artistically.

D. A.

„Glückliche Landung!“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„GLÜCKLICHE LANDUNG!“ ist ein Abschiedsgruß, den man im Flugzeug abreisenden Freunden zuruft. Kommt dieser Gedanke in hoffnungsvoller Erwartung von Herzen, so segnet er nicht nur die Reisenden, sondern auch die Zurückbleibenden. Oft ist es jedoch nur ein hoffnungsvoller Wunsch in dem blinden Glauben, daß alles gut gehen werde. Wie viel besser es ist, wenn der Glaube auf Verständnis gegründet ist—auf das wissenschaftliche Verständnis, daß Gott unendlich und allerbarmend ist!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt uns dieses Verständnis. Schutz bedeutet somit mehr als Aufenthalt an einem scheinbar sicheren Ort. Es bedeutet Festhalten im Denken für uns selber und für andere an der Überzeugung von der Allgegenwart und Liebe Gottes. Schutz ist weit mehr als äußerliche Geborgenheit, wenn man durch das Studium der Christlichen Wissenschaft die geistige Bedeutung der Stelle im Propheten Jeremia (23, 24) verstehen gelernt hat: „Bin ich es nicht, der Himmel und Erde füllt? spricht der Herr.“ Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Unendlichkeit, Allmacht und Allgegenwart Gottes, des Herrn. Kann man bei einem notwendigen Unternehmen Punct, Zweifel oder Bedenken haben, wenn man Gottes Gegenwart bewußt anerkennt? Kann man bei vollem Vertrauen auf Gottes Allmacht um den Verlauf einer Tagesreise die Erledigung eines Tagesproblems besorgt sein? Das Erleben des Denkens vom beschränkten materiellen Sinn des Lebens und Seins zu der reichen geistigen Auffassung nennt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 566) den „Weg vom Sinn zur Seele“. Wer diesen Weg der Gerechtigkeit oder rechten Denkens angetreten hat und die Regeln der Christlichen Wissenschaft ehrlich und unablässig befolgt, kann und sollte furchtlos und vertrauensvoll vorwärts blicken.

Als Mrs. Eddy die Christliche Wissenschaft

The Search

HE said: I shall find joy—the joy I seek
When I have reached my mountain's tallest peak;
The very stars will brush against my cheek!

He took his staff in hand and strode away;
And from the mountain top was wont to say
How fair and how serene the valley lay.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

Bumble-Bees and Bird Music

AS I write, I am seated under a big wild-cherry tree—the warm day tempered by partial clouds and a fresh breeze, neither too heavy nor light—and here I sit long and long, enveloped in the deep musical drone of these bees, flitting, balancing, darting to and fro about me by hundreds—big fellows with light yellow jackets, great glistening swelling bodies, stumpy heads and gauzy wings—humming their perpetual rich mellow boom. (Is there not a hint in it for a musical composition, of which it should be the background? some bumble-bee symphony?) How it all nourishes, lulls me, in the way most needed; the open air, the rye-fields, the apple orchards. The last two days have been faultless in sun, breeze, temperature and everything; never too more perfect days.

Another jottings, another perfect day: forenoon, from seven to nine, two hours enveloped in sound of bumble-bees and bird-music. Down in the apple-trees and in a neighboring cedar

were three or four russet-backed thrushes, each singing his best, and rousing in ways I never heard surpass'd. Two hours I abandon myself to hearing them, and indolently absorbing the scene. Almost every bird I notice has a special time in the year—sometimes limited to a few days—when it sings its best; and now is the period of these russet-backs. Meanwhile, up and down the lane, the darting, droning, musical bumble-bees. A great swarm again for my entourage as I return home, moving along with me as before.

As I write this, two or three weeks later, I am sitting near the brook under a tulip tree, 70 feet high, thick with the fresh verdure of its young maturity—a beautiful object—every branch, every leaf perfect. From top to bottom, seeking the sweet juice in the blossoms, it swarms with myriads of these wild bees, whose loud and steady humming makes an undertone to the whole, and to my mood and hour.”

WALT WHITMAN, in "Specimen Days"

“Happy landings!”

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

“HAPPY landings!” is one of the ways of expressing farewell to those who are going on an airway journey. Those going away, as well as those staying behind, are blessed when the heart sends forth this thought in hopeful expectation. Many times, however, such wishes are hopeful ones only, expressing blind faith that all will be well. How much better it is to have faith stabilized in understanding—the scientific understanding of God as infinite, and supreme over all!

Christian Science brings this understanding. Thus, protection means more than being in one's thought for oneself and others the assurance of God's ever-presence and love. Protection becomes vastly more than physical safety when one has learned through the study of Christian Science the spiritual meaning of the passage in Jeremiah (23:24), "Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." Christian Science teaches the infinitude, omnipotence, and omnipresence of God, good. When God's presence is consciously recognized, can there be any fear, or doubt, or burdened sense about any needful undertaking? With God's omnipotence fully trusted, can there be any apprehension as to the outcome of either a day's journey or a day's problem? The mental journey from the limiting material sense of living and being to the abundant spiritual sense is spoken of by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 566) as the "passage from sense to soul." All those who have entered this pathway of righteousness or right thinking, and who honestly and consistently obey the rules of Christian Science, can and should look forward fearlessly and with generous hope.

When Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science and set about to found this new-old religion, she met with many obstacles and much opposition. But she went ahead, pressing forward with faith and trust in God, who was to her an ever-present help. Time and time again she proved that God was guiding and directing, governing and protecting her. No doubt of these testing times and progressive victories these reassuring words came to be written: "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 149).

What Mrs. Eddy accomplished is proof that

God worked through her; what Christian Science demonstrates and achieves proves its divine authority. Unnumbered persons bear grateful, joyful testimony to the blessings that Christian Science brings into their experience day by day. Their love for Christian Science and for its Discoverer and Founder makes a happy life for them. Who would not have loving gratitude for one who has made for them life's journeying freer, richer, grander, and happier? Who could fail to appreciate a lessening of the strife of human experience, as a grander glimpse of God's creation is gained through the study and application of Christian Science?

As Jesus the Christ traveled from place to place he taught men how to walk with God. By precept and practice he showed them their God-given dominion over all the unseemly conditions of human existence, always patiently leading them away from superstitious beliefs and practices into the true concept of God and of man's unity with God. How clear was the presence of God to him! He said (John 8:29), "He that sent me is with me; the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him." This still is a definite rule for those who wish to prove with certainty the happy course of all days and journeys.

With so much of good to enjoy and appreciate day by day, it sometimes seems strange, as one looks back over certain days' journeys, that much of good was overlooked or not appreciated because of unaccountable anxiety or indulgence in frittering nonessentials. After all, most of the uneasiness of one's daily living comes from one's restless, anxious outlook. How many have experienced the thrill of starting off on some long-anticipated journey or adventure with nothing in sight to mar one's happiness, and yet have felt an indefinable shade of anxiety or uncertainty? As if all of good could be taken along, or one's rightful portion be left behind! Christian Science enables one to learn to take the blessings at hand, to stand guard over the present moment, and to live more richly in the now.

"Be allied to the divine power," Mrs. Eddy earnestly advises, "and all that is good will aid your journey" (Unity of God, p. 17). To begin each day's journeying with a realization that all are God-governed, and that one's own day is God-controlled, is to understand that one is allied with God, and to bring into one's daily experience positive proof of God's presence and power. To carry with one diligence, promptness, and loving-kindness makes one a happy traveler along the highway "from sense to soul," with "happy landings" assured.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Spring Music

I sing of music in a flowering tree,
I sing of winter's white ice breaking free.
I sing the rivers that the rains will spawn.
The first white violets on the forest lawn.
I sing the joy of daisies that open wide,
Of wild birds resting on a wilder tide.
I drink to sunlight on a clover field—
The jewel of dew in which the day is sealed.
I sing the regiments of grass that rise
Beautifully green beneath the skies.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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by

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Business and Industry

Douglas Declares Capitalism Tied In the Boom Era

Former Budget Director in Lectures Discusses Economic Phenomena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. Former Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas began a series of lectures at Harvard College last night by saying that western civilization depended on the political and economic decisions of America in the next few years.

Business troubles today he laid at the door of three conflicting policies, high tariffs, protection industry, cheap money and price manipulation. The capitalist system which many assert "must go" was not a system of free capitalism, but a modern imitation of a seventeenth century pattern.

"A country which has developed its economy behind high import duties may not sustain the economic shock of a complete and sudden removal of these direct subsidies," Mr. Douglas asserted. "But, however that may be, the defects and painful consequences of a high protectionist policy, particularly when applied to a nation which has become a creditor, should not pass without notice and emphasis."

Farm-Factor Discrepancy—The movement for high tariffs—in some instances embargo tariffs—was given its momentum in large measure by marginal producers who could not survive the test of competitive forces. They sought and obtained an indirect subsidy from the Government—collected from the consumer—to make secure and profitable the capital invested in the marginal enterprises.

"Coincident with the artificial support of an industrial price level by high tariffs, the price of agricultural commodities, a large part of which were sold in the world market, was slowly falling. Thus the protectionist policy tended to create a discrepancy between the two great factors in our national economy—agriculture and industry—and tended to impose upon the farmer a higher price for the thing which he bought and a lower price for the thing which he sold."

The second dominant characteristic of the American economic system analyzed by the former budget director was the governmental sanction of illegal price fixing during the 20's. "A winking, as it were, at the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust laws, maintained a price level for certain commodities which could not have continued had the competitive forces been permitted to work their will."

As a result of this policy Mr. Douglas holds the discrepancy between agriculture and industry was intensified. The fixing of prices was merely another act which had the effect of imposing upon the farmer the burden of paying a higher price for the things he purchased while the price of things which he sold was tending to fall.

Unwise Managed Currency—The third characteristic of the period under consideration was an ill-managed currency. In 1925, Great Britain returned to the gold standard, its old gold parity, under the illusion that it was a parity which could be maintained without a major internal adjustment of costs. At the same time, the United States, because of its tariff policy and because of its new status as a creditor nation, was drawing gold in the settlement of its favorable balance of payments.

Coincidentally, France had passed through a post-war inflation period into one of deflation and stabilization and capital was returning from London, which had previously fled from Paris. Money rates in France consequently fell. The Bank of England, instead of permitting the outward flow of gold to proceed unchecked, instead of playing the gold standard according to the rules of the game—followed suit and lowered its rate. Sterling was slightly above \$4.85 or below par and England was rapidly losing gold both east and west. In an effort to reverse the western flow, and to nullify our tariff policy with its gold sucking effects, we lowered our discount rate. By September, 1927, all 12 Federal Reserve Banks had effected the reduction.

In conclusion, Mr. Douglas noted two major effects of the "easy money" policy: 1. It had the effect of bolstering artificially that part of our price structure already twice bolstered by high tariff and price fixing, but which, despite these two, had begun a slow decline. 2. It intensified the widening discrepancy between the price of agricultural commodities and the price of manufactured ones.

Arizona May Tan Own Cattle Hides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHOENIX, Ariz.—Blessed with an abundance of cheap materials, Arizonans are turning their attention to the possibilities of tanning in their own State the many thousands of cattle, sheep and goat hides that it produces each year.

A year or two ago several teachers of vocational agriculture noted how depression-struck farmers were in need of leather they could not buy and began tanning experiments in their classes. Boys and girls of the Phoenix and Gilbert high schools were especially successful. They carried hides to school and took serviceable leather home.

For tanning the boys used mostly animal skins. The one family that is member of the stock family that is found along almost every river and arroyo in southern Arizona.

Further Restriction in New England Cotton Textile Mills

Lectures at Harvard

Lewis Douglas

Former Director of the Federal Budget

Harris & Ewing

Lewis Douglas

Former Director of the Federal Budget

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Mill Curtailment Goes Lower Than Code Requirement

New England Again Presses Cotton Differential Against the South

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 7.—More talk aplenty and precious little business. That was the story again this week in the primary cotton goods markets.

Cotton manufacturers, vigorously airing their troubles before the President's special cabinet committee in Washington, are realizing now that the uncertainty attendant upon the turmoil in which the industry is now entangled is a very wet blanket on gray goods trading. But they cannot turn back until the industry's case has been fully presented.

New England went to bat again this week in presenting its case through Governor Brann of Maine, Governor Green of Rhode Island, and Governor Bridges of New Hampshire. Governor Curley led a Massachusetts delegation of cotton manufacturers and textile labor chiefs who spoke in rapid succession before the cabinet committee on Monday. And Senator Walsh of Massachusetts headed another group of influential cotton textile leaders who made a thorough presentation today covering all angles of the cotton textile problem, with particular emphasis on the question of wage equalization and production control.

Debate Wage Question—Because of its highly controversial nature, there has been a tendency on the part of the Cotton Textile Institute, the Cotton Textile Code Authority and the representatives of the southern and the northern associations of cotton manufacturers to avoid the wage question. But it was brought squarely to the front this week, when New England cotton manufacturers and New England textile labor men declared that the substantial difference between southern cotton mill wages and northern cotton mill wages was one of the primary factors in the present desperate plight of the New England textile industry, which has thereby been forced into the position of a marginal producer in a period of greatly excessive production.

The code allows the southern section of the industry a minimum wage of \$12 per week for 40 hours, as compared with \$13 minimum for New England mills. It was pointed out, however, at the hearings this week that the actual difference in prevailing rate of pay amounts, on the average, to more than \$2.50 per week per worker, which comes close to putting the northern mills out of the market, when competition is keen.

"Certainly, no code which sanctions vicious, ruinous wage inequalities between competitors operating under the same code is just to the same market can justly be called a 'code of fair competition,'" declared William E. G. Battie, vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council.

Price Outlook—In primary gray goods trading channels it was pointed out that the possibility of changes in the cotton processing tax, or in the 12 cent cotton loan policy, or in the NRA's future continuance are all operating to prevent the distributor of cotton goods from laying forward plans in a normal way. Any of these developments may very substantially affect the price outlook, and so the converter, or the cutter or the garment manufacturer has little choice but to mark time until some decision is reached.

The volume of business during the week just ended has been greatly restricted, so that even the heavy curtailment, actually in excess of the amount called for by the compulsory code edit, has not been sufficient to materially reduce the stocks of unsold merchandise.

Prices have held remarkably well under the circumstances. There has been some fractional recovery in the print cloth constructions, and forward delivery goods running through June have been engaged at levels slightly higher than the minimums reached on the dip two weeks ago. There has been fair buying of narrow sheetings by the big trade, and sanaburgs have also been moving in some quantity. Tobacco cloths have been rather quiet, but coarse colored goods have been moving in encouraging volume.

Curtain Goods Active—Curtain fabrics, which had previously been rather sluggish, are now having their usual seasonal attention due at this time, and have been taken in moderate quantity, but chiefly on a spot or near-by basis. Fine combed yarn fabrics have been moving in a small way, but have been showing marked steadiness in price, with combed lawns holding stoutly to the slightly higher levels achieved a week ago. Broadcloths are quotably higher, and there has been a broadening demand for lining fabrics such as satens and twills, which have been taken both in the all cotton constructions as in the rayon and cotton mixtures as well as in the all-rayon weaves.

Fancy goods for the dress and suit trade as well as for the drapery field have been getting more attention, and many samples for the Fall season have been ordered in strike-off quantities. Outside of the sample weaving and the limited business on fancies, the fine goods mills are rather quiet, and are now far below the 75 per cent of normal, which is the limit prescribed by the curtailment decree.

Lumber Bookings For Week Much Heavier

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports that orders booked at 1029 lumber mills during the week ended April 27 were the heaviest of any week since November, 1933.

Shipments were in excess of any week since July, 1933, the report said. The Association said orders were 33 per cent above the corresponding week of last year, while shipments showed a 26 per cent improvement of the like comparison and production was 1 per cent above the like week of 1934.

Production for the week was given at 100,470,000 feet, shipments 225,388,000 feet, and orders 236,104,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week gave production at 100,460,000 feet, shipments 211,935,000 feet and orders 232,660,000 feet.

High-Speed Steel Strip Mills Rapidly Replacing Rolling Type

Bessemer Converters Also Being Replaced by Open-Hearth Furnaces—Old Difficult Methods Expelled—Many Men Still Needed to Run New Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 7.—The incessant, irresistible march of progress is rapidly stamping out the crudest jobs left in that crudest of industries, steel, and is dimming the unsightly flares that at night brand the steel-producing districts and inform the world that steel is being made.

Science and invention have been on the job and the old sheet rolling mills are giving way to the new high-speed continuous strip mills, and the Bessemer converters are gradually being replaced by the more efficient but less spectacular open-hearth furnaces.

And here in the Youngstown district, known as the Ruhr of America, which probably produces more steel per square mile of area than any other steel district and is a leading sheet steel producing area, the trend is more pronounced than elsewhere.

Many Uses for Sheet Steel—Your automobile, refrigerator, cook stove, washing machine, sweeper, office desk and office files—nearly everything around you employs sheet steel in some way. In the last quarter century, sheet consumption and sheet production have grown by leaps and bounds until sheet became one of the chief steel products. But the processes of manufacture did not keep pace. Until the last few years, there were no radical changes in the process. In 1930, under the old process, a skilled mill crew merely pushed a red-hot sheet bar—its length and weight depending on the desired width and gauge of the sheet—through a set of rolls resembling a laundry wringer but much larger. Each time the rolls were turned together, the sheet was pushed a little closer to the desired thickness was reached.

It was cruel, slow work with this red-hot steel. Frequently men collapsed from the intense heat. A crew of eight men could turn out an average of a ton of sheets per hour.

Then, in the last few years, came the continuous strip mill. Already in the last few years 18 strip mills, costing \$250,000,000 to \$750,000,000 were built or are being built with an annual capacity of 9,000,000 tons of rolled steel.

And one of the latest and finest of these huge machines, synchronized as finely as a high-grade watch, is the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.'s new 79-inch mill at Campbell, Ohio. Just to give you an idea of its size, it is housed in a building more than a quarter of a mile long; covers seven acres of land, and 400 freight cars are required to transport the mill equipment to the site.

The most marvelous thing about it is that no humans are forced to work on it. The volume of business during the week just ended has been greatly restricted, so that even the heavy curtailment, actually in excess of the amount called for by the compulsory code edit, has not been sufficient to materially reduce the stocks of unsold merchandise.

Prices have held remarkably well under the circumstances. There has been some fractional recovery in the print cloth constructions, and forward delivery goods running through June have been engaged at levels slightly higher than the minimums reached on the dip two weeks ago. There has been fair buying of narrow sheetings by the big trade, and sanaburgs have also been moving in some quantity. Tobacco cloths have been rather quiet, but coarse colored goods have been moving in encouraging volume.

Automotive Exports—Canadian exports of motor vehicles and parts during March of this year were valued at \$4,042,840, an increase of 108.5 per cent over February shipments, valued at \$1,938,450 and 84 per cent higher than exports in March, 1934, amounting to \$2,197,044, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Of the above totals, motor vehicle parts accounted for \$333,357 in March, compared with \$199,228 in February. Foreign shipments of passenger cars in March totaled 6885 units, valued at \$2,668,648, a record high for any month since 1929. Exports of trucks increased by 421 per cent.

Apple Crop—An appreciable decline in Canadian apple production during 1934 is shown in a report from the United States Commercial Attaché at Ottawa. During the month of January, crude rubber receipts in the Dominion amounted to 5,980,000 pounds, of which only 2,000,000 came from the United States and almost 4,000,000 were received direct from the Straits Settlements. The total value of rubber imports for this month was \$927,000, compared with \$522,000 in January, 1934.

Maple Sugar—The economic importance of the maple industry to the Province of Quebec is revealed in a report from the United States Vice Consul at Montreal. Ninety per cent of Canada's total crop of maple products is produced in this Province. Production of maple sirup and maple sugar in Quebec gives employment each year to 50,000 workers. It is estimated that the number of trees tapped in Quebec Province annually ranges from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. Output of maple products this year is expected to be about 5,000,000 pounds of sugar and 30,000,000 pounds of sirup, valued at about \$3,000,000. Prices are low.

Radio Industry—The Canadian radio industry improved to a notable degree in 1934, according to the United States Consul at Toronto. Production of receiving sets for the year amounted to 188,710 units, valued at \$4,192,948, compared with 122,773 units, valued at \$4,401,313, in 1933. The 1934 output was the largest of any year except 1931, when 241,711 sets, valued at \$14,557,710, were produced. In February of this year there was an increased volume of sales but a decline in value. Sales of automobile sets during this month amounted to 928 units, valued at \$63,000, and represented a satisfactory seasonal increase over the preceding month.

Building Increases—Construction activity in Canada during the first quarter of 1935 showed an increase of 48 per cent over that of the similar period last year, according to MacLean's Building Reports. Of the total percentage of March contracts awarded throughout Canada, the Province of Ontario accounted for over 62 per cent, while Quebec, the second province, accounted for only 15 per cent.

Tourist Traffic—Tourists in Canada last year spent \$131,000,000, and Canadians abroad spent \$61,000,000—a favorable balance of \$70,000,000, the Dominion bureau of statistics reports. Tourists in Canada in 1933 spent \$117,000,000.

U. S. Restriction On Cotton Output Is Aid to Brazil

Brazilian Production in 1934 Is 430,000 Bales Above Year 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—Partly as a result of the American Government's restriction-of-cotton-production policy Brazil is well on the way to developing a new primary industry, and the already expanding commercial importance of the country is receiving a tremendous impetus.

Brazil produced last year 641,964 bales of cotton. This was a very notable increase from the previous year's production of 215,899, and 1935 will continue the increase.

Half of last year's crop went to Lancashire in direct competition to the American product, and the British spinners are rapidly altering their machinery to fit the different length of staple of Brazilian cotton.

The most significant thing about the entry of Brazil into the world arena as an exporter of cotton is, however, the extent to which American cotton growers, brokers and others are aiding her. In January of the present year \$171.51 worth of American cotton machinery came to Brazil, compared with \$29.96 for January of last year.

And while further figures are not yet available for 1935, it is understood that the increase goes on. Furthermore, much of this machinery has been used in the States, dismantled there and shipped down here to be set up again. Thus far it consists chiefly of modern presses with which to speed up the preparation for shipment of Brazilian cotton.

Hereafter an old-fashioned hydraulic press has been used here with only a small fraction of the big American presses' capacity for baling raw cotton.

Leave U. S. Cotton Fields—Moreover, every steamer from American southern ports is bringing cotton growers, brokers and others interested in the industry to South America. Some of them have, as they declare, become so pessimistic in respect of the future of the cotton industry in the American southern States that they have disposed of all their interests and come down here prepared to start again in a new and potentially rich land, a land where every possible condition favors the production of cotton and where, under the properly skilled direction, the staple can undoubtedly be brought to as high a quality as in America or anywhere else.

The Brazilian economic expansion is now under way, and while cotton is at the moment its greatest hope, Brazil is determined no longer to be either the "one-crop" country she has usually been considered, nor even a "two-crop" country.

Japan's Interest—Cotton offers the best opportunity at the moment, but the production of sugar is expanding. She sold last year to England, moreover, 61,933,000 kilograms of oranges, 12 per cent of Britain's total requirement. The Brazilian orange has few, if any, superiors, and growers here are eager, even if not hopeful, to introduce it to North America.

A Japanese trade commission is due to arrive here in a few days, and though its mission is declared to be definitely dissociated from the vexed question of Japanese exclusion, that question is hardly likely to have its significance in the discussions, especially as there is already in Brazil a community of more than 300,000 Japanese, most of them in the interior.

Japan's last year bought from Brazil \$31,376,000 worth of goods, an enormous increase over the 1932 import of only \$2,500,000. Brazil took her share of the increase and more, and that increase was probably maintained in 1934, though perhaps not in the same high proportion.

Cotton Story, From Production To Market, Told by Exchange Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

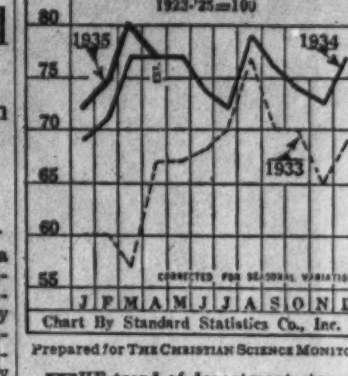
NEW YORK, May 7.—The strength of typical American cotton approaches that of high-grade steel. A bundle of short-staple American cotton fibers completely filling one square inch would lift 30 to 50 tons. A similar bundle of long-staple American cotton fibers would lift 45 to 60 tons.

The boll weevil has failed to make good its threat of crippling the cotton-growing industry of the South. Fifty years ago the average yield an acre in the eastern cotton-growing states was 168 pounds. Thirty years ago it was 195 pounds. During recent years, with the weevil all over this territory, the yield has averaged 219 pounds. Increased fertilization, better equipment and better cultural methods have much more than offset the ravages of the pest.

Close to half of all the labor required to make a cotton crop, from the preparation of the land for planting to the hauling of the load of seed cotton to the gin, is required simply for picking—one of the most tiring, tedious jobs in all agricultural work. In the eastern part of the Cotton Belt, about 11 days of 10 hours each are required to pick a single 500-pound bale. In the western part of the Belt, about nine days are devoted to picking one bale.

Dept. Store Sales Holding Up Well

Index Of Department Store Sales (1923=100)



THE trend of department store sales this year is compared with 1933 and 1934.

Bond Rise Reflects Better Conditions In the Argentine

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steady rise in Argentine Government bonds, which reached 96 the end of last week—a high record for several years—and compared with a low of 53 a year ago—reflects the generally better conditions now prevailing in that country.

Recent reports from Buenos Aires describe the financial reforms, including the formation of a Central Bank; large crops with satisfactory prices, mounting favorable trade balance and infinitesimal unemployment figures.

For the first quarter of this year, Argentina showed a favorable trade balance of \$45,724,000, its exports amounted to \$137,977,000 for the January-March period, compared with \$128,191,000 for the corresponding period last year. Argentina's imports for the first quarter were \$92,253,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the same period in 1934.

Wool Clip in 1935 Expected to Drop

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the wool clip in the United States this year probably will be smaller than last year's clip.

Prospects for marketing the new clip, the bureau said, are more favorable than was expected earlier

Schools—Colleges Home Study

In Session On Pacific Affairs

America, Australia, The
Orient Study in Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Honolulu, T. H.

TIME was when courses in Pacific Relations would not have drawn a large following of students. But all the world knows those times have changed. Speak of the study of Oriental affairs today, and people prick up their ears. Not that a great study has yet been made; that is yet to come. But the need has been seen, and men and women are urgent to meet it.

Out in the middle of the Pacific, the University of Hawaii saw the need and the opportunity. Result: The School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs, a school soon to open its fourth year. This school, part of the summer session of the University of Hawaii, has captured the imagination of educators and students of the Americas, the Antipodes and the Orient. Letters have come from universities all over the world, particularly from Pacific countries. And the student roll reads like a conference on Pacific and Oriental Affairs in itself.

The school's purpose is simple to state; but far from simple to carry out. The vast field of political, social, educational and religious problems confronting the nations bordering the Pacific are its chosen realm of study. A grant from the Carnegie Corporation has partially assured its financial status. Its faculty, drawn from many educational centers, has from the start been an interesting one, among them such men as Wilfred J. Hinton of the London Institute of Bankers; William Bennett Munro, internationally known authority on politics and government; Henry F. Grady, dean of the College of Commerce of the University of California; A. N. Holcombe of Harvard, author of books on political science; Kokichi Morimoto of Hokkaido Imperial University, and Kenneth J. Saunders, Orientalist, author and lecturer.

This Year's Session

The fourth session of the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs, with additions to its faculty of last year, will be held in Honolulu from June 25 to Aug. 2. The first year of the school stressed political and educational problems of the Pacific; the second session was devoted to cultural trends of the area; and in 1934 the emphasis was placed on racial and social problems. This year the emphasis is on the governments, literature and cultural trends in the Pacific region.

Some 3500 persons have attended the University of Hawaii summer session since the new school was started. Several hundred of these are from the mainland, and a smaller number from the other countries of the Pacific, primarily Japan, China, India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Many of those who come here for summer work are teachers, returning to take charge of their classes of young people. To these men and women the school particularly looks for spreading its influence among young people—an influence for the study of Pacific relations.

Of course the students combine vacation activities with their summer work. They swim a great deal and lie in the sands on Waikiki Beach. They ride and go sailing, climb through mountain foliage and peer over crater edges. They dip a tentative finger into native polynesian life, and they sit cross-legged on a floor when the Japanese friends invite them to dinner. They absorb, most of them, the atmosphere of Hawaii, and this atmosphere includes a feeling of racial



aloah as well as the easy hospitality of leis and the Royal Hawaiian band on piers of arriving and departing steamers.

But what of the courses of study which express the internationalism which the founders advocated? We are not now concerned with the students who come from the islands themselves. Hawaii, due to her location and her racial and political heritage, has peculiar educational problems which she is meeting in her own way, and both the islands and their university are traditionally of cosmopolitan inclination. We are concerned here with the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs as a connecting link between the three large regions of the Pacific—Australia and New Zealand to the south, the Oriental countries to the west, and the Americas to the east. What has it so far accomplished?

International Faculty

To the student it has offered a list of fascinating titles from which to choose his or her schedule of courses. Chinese and Japanese professors of Oriental history, language, literature, religion and politics are regular members of the university staff, and these are usually augmented by one or two visiting professors from Oriental universities. The Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu makes available both material and men from whom authentic information about the East may be had. Then 10 or 12 well-known authorities and heads of schools and departments in mainland universities are usually invited to the school because of their reputation or interest in these fields chosen by the University of Hawaii as its educational responsibility. In addition to the courses offered there are free lectures throughout the summer given by members of the visiting faculty and distinguished visitors en route back and forth to the Orient.

And mainland students coming to Hawaii do so for courses in Oriental and Pacific problems and Oriental students do study international relations under American professors. They also, in the cool of the Maunaloa Valley morning, go to classes and frequent the library. Generally, they pass examinations neither harder nor easier than those in the leading state universities. Do they carry anything back to their classrooms in California, Idaho or Ohio they might not get elsewhere?

In addition to contributions due to the geographical location of the islands, there is a definite emphasis on the importance of Pacific relations due to the presence on every hand of representatives from the Pacific countries themselves—some of them distinguished representatives.

If a course in Chinese foreign poli-

cy, for instance, is conducted by a Chinese scholar who has served in the Foreign Office, represented his nation at the Washington Conference and other conferences, and acted as Ambassador to Britain (as will be the case this summer when Dr. Y. C. Yang teaches in the university), the student of necessity feels he is getting not only a first-hand account of how things really are, but that the subject is decidedly important.

Interesting Setting

Or if a student studies Polynesian culture under such a rising young authority as the university's Dr. Felix M. Keesing, whose "Modern Samoa" and "Taming Philippine Head Hunters" have won fame in anthropological circles, and if, further, the student sitting in the next seat boasts Hawaiian blood, the subject wins in the student's thought a place as real and as urgent as it deserves.

It is too soon to form any opinion as to how much of a dent can be made in world thought by a school of this kind. The effect of any single organization or institution is of necessity small. It is no startling observation that nationalism in the Pacific region has been encroaching upon rather than giving way to internationalism. Racial relations have probably been slightly happier the last few years, but the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs takes no more credit for this than any of the numerous other bodies working toward greater understanding between peoples. Through the publicity surrounding its affairs, the school has, of course, brought attention to bear on the Pacific region. It has actually served as a point of contact for educators from west and east. It has on occasion helped speaking tours of Americans in the Orient, or Orientals in America. These things are not in themselves momentous achievements. But with the more intangible contributions which the University of Hawaii and its Pacific school have made, there is hope that a sound foundation is being laid on which to build a larger interest and a better informed leadership in all countries touching the Pacific.

N. B. RECK



Peace Talk at the Round Table With Plans for Action

Youth Is Free From Racial Prejudice, They Say;
Why One Peace Lover Went Into Army Training

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHAIRMAN: The meeting of the Round Table is now open. We hear first from the Social Forum, a Monitor Study Group in Chicago that has discussed questions asked at one of our former Round Table meetings and has summarized its points made on each question. The subject today is "War and Peace."

THE SOCIAL FORUM, Mr. A. T. Hoff reporting: The chairman has put this question to youth: "What do you consider the most pressing problems you are facing today?"

One outstanding difficulty confronting us today is the problem of how to help maintain peace in a world again torn with the fear of war. The youth of today who is called upon to

plant his wares in the hands of easily "bought" diplomats.

The ultimate permanent peace of the world will, yes, must, come through preparation of the child's consciousness in obeying and honoring this Golden Rule: Whatever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

Second, we hear from a student in a college in Florida.

MR. J. B.:

We had a peace conference at my college recently. It was under the auspices of a church-peace group. Some were quite impressed by it. Others found it dull and uninspiring.

It must be admitted that certain of these peace meetings are very much like political campaigns—the Democrats listen to the Democrats and the Republicans listen to the Republicans. Those already interested in peace would attend peace conventions if they were as dull as ditch water. But are the promoters of such conventions doing their best to reach people who are not only not interested in world peace but even antagonistic to it?

Students are interested in peace, I think. But they are cynical about it. To most of them war has never been a reality in their lives and they are therefore not particularly impressed by it. A few threaten to find a lone-some isle in the Pacific and hide there when the next war comes. But they would probably be the first to enlist. Perhaps the majority choose to be "realistic" about it.

They feel that no matter what happens when the next war comes along they will be dragged into it. And many of them would not be exactly unwilling. The Collegiate Digest, a national weekly rotogravure section which has been appearing in numerous college papers during the past year, carries frequent pictures showing the sponsors of some college military ball, or the charming mascot of the college R. O. T. C. regiment. Students may disagree with the idea of war, but the love of pretty uniforms, flashing swords and other military embellishments seems, if anything, growing today. And it is this fascination for empty symbols of courage and devotion to country which plays a strong part when the war mania begins to spread.

This is certainly a somewhat defeatist attitude toward the question. But as far as I can gather, the majority of students here are not taking any very active part in the spreading of peace propaganda.

CHAIRMAN:

Without realizing the problems to be overcome we certainly cannot expose and deal with them. If these things are so, they need to be considered. The last speaker today is a young man enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, a soldier not training for war, who also answers our questions on maintaining his independence in social activities not to his choice.

Mr. W. K. S., from an Army Air Field: It was through my mother that I came in contact with your "Round Table" discussions of youth and the problems confronting it. She sent me several Christian Science Monitor articles which contained articles on the same. And should the average person know the kind of home life I have had and the environment in which I have lived he would be very much surprised that this letter is commenting on youth and some of its many problems from the viewpoint of a soldier.

Immediately, someone is apt to ask, "If you have had such good home training and have lived in such an uplifting environment, why are you in the army and developing

Pan-Pacific Press-Bureau Photo
Courtesy University of Hawaii

Campus Glimpses of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Which Holds Each Summer a School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs. Upper Left and Right Give Two Views of the Library. One With University Students. Upper Center: Miss Moana Peterson, Senior and President of the Hawaii Quill, the Student Literary Society, Seated in the Rare African Sausage Tree on the Campus. Below: In This Group of University Students Are Seen from Left to Right, a Chinese, an Anglo-Saxon, a Girl Who Is Mixed Chinese, Hawaiian and Scandinavian, a Japanese Girl, a Portuguese and One of Spanish Descent.

yourself and mind along the very lines that are the center of discussion of one of the questions that youth is asking, namely, 'Why should we get ready for anything today when very likely we shall be cannon fodder tomorrow?'

Most of us know well the two ideas "With God anything is possible" and "One with God is a majority." So why should we accept as natural the downfall of anyone who, not having the same tastes as many of the men in the United States Army, finds that he must maintain his independence of profanity, smoking, drinking, petty gambling, etc. But let me explain.

Aviation has been of greatest interest to me, and after it became evident that my finances would not permit my taking a really worthwhile course at a commercial school I enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps. It was shortly after my enlistment that I came face to face with the fact that too much material planning is worthless. I failed in my physical examination for flying cadets. That blasted my hopes of attaining my "wings" at Kelly Field (at that time).

But the two predominant ideals of mine—to locate myself in commercial aviation and to have a home of my own, a wife and family—were still uppermost. Instead of just becoming a soldier and "marking time" during the rest of my enlistment, I decided to attend the Government's only technical school for enlisted men and further my knowledge of the airplane, its structure, the airplane engine and its operation, a knowledge that will be of value to me in commercial aviation. I graduated from that school just a year ago. I was fifth in my class of 32 members, and was just four tenths of one point behind the fellow who ranked second in our class.

My second enlistment is nearly over and since I first enlisted (just a month before the much publicized "Wall Street crash" descended on us) many of my friends have told me I was "lucky" and "should be thankful" that I am in the army. They are still clinging to the national viewpoints of the depression. My

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Parents—Teachers Students

only actual contact with that "old devil" depression, is the fact that as a result of our accepting it as part of our life it has put my father out of work. Since then I have been sending part of my each month's pay to my folks. We, in the army, were given a 15 per cent pay cut, but beginning this month we again receive our full pay.

Most of the fun for the enlisted man, as far as my experience with them goes, seems to include petty gambling, drinking parties, etc. Evils that most certainly must be overcome. But my fun has been obtained in more wholesome ways—such as evenings at "home" around the radio, writing, studying, or doing some constructive reading.

The soldier living on a military post is not given the right to vote. As a result he is not interested in national or local problems—unless they directly concern him. Why should he be interested in the elections, those running for office, their platforms, etc. He has no vote and he might be in that certain section less than one enlistment (3 years).

Before enlisting in the United States Army I was literally swamped with jobs. So you can guess how anxious I am to leave the army, have a real face to face "fight" with Old Man Depression, and find out from first hand information just how much of a "man" he really is. And don't forget about that one ideal that I don't want to share of me, but part of every normal fellow—to have a home, wife, and family—the problem that seems to me to be the most predominant of all.

It's raining people everywhere: The Round Table is an open forum—ours. We are ready to discuss the subjects that interest you. Address your letters to Millie J. Taylor, Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page.

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Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time; and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely. (Lev. 26:4 and 5.)

Yet the word Supply does not appear—the verses present the idea indirectly. This helpful idea of Supply is embodied in hundreds of other verses, but only five verses for this important subject are listed in the concordance. In the same way, hundreds of the most useful verses on other important subjects are buried in the Bible without actually containing the subject word. They are the "hidden" verses of the Bible.

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Eight Cousins Make a School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.
DURING a 10 days' tour of thinly populated farming areas of the west coast, in which he covered 1000 miles, the Minister of Education (Mr. Shirley Jeffries) had the unique experience of inspecting one brave little institution in the bush where all the children had the same surname. There were five boys and three girls called Agars—eight of 17 cousins who live in the district. The others are not yet of a school-going age.

It was a red-letter day for both the Minister (who was accompanied by the Director of Education, Mr. William J. Adey) and the scholars. The little schoolhouse is situated between two homesteads where the eight children are living. The fathers paced out the distance between the two residences and built the school midway, "as a matter of fairness to both families," as they explained. The day the Minister was at the school the rooms were a mass of lovely flowers, which seemed almost a contradictory note in this brown wilderness. While a tire was being mended, Mr. Jeffries had a game of cricket with the boys. So altogether, it was a jolly day for this school at Nilyuntana in the far west coast.

Many Little Schools Like It
There are many little schools like it in the sparsely-peopled western country. One has 10 pupils, another has 19, while a roll call of 34 at the

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education.
Preparation for University Scholarship
and other public examinations.
International status.
Apply Secretary Tel. ESHER 311

SCHOOLS South Africa

Belfast High School

Hotel for Boys and Girls. Excellent food. Boarding. Christian. Specialized instruction in Rugby, Cricket, Basketball, Athletics, Tennis, Racial Co-operation. Terms £24 a year.
Apply K. Wynne, Warden, Box 6, Belfast, Transvaal.

France

Gwendolene The Lady Sempill
recommends charming
Small School for Girls
situated in beautiful
PARIS
Excellent Teaching—Good table—200 a term.
MELLE, FONTENAY, 15 rue Courcelles
(Paris), France

Giant Nine-Eyed Air Camera Ready for U.S. Mapping Work

An argus-eyed aerial camera that photographs the earth through nine lenses will be used to complete the \$117,000,000 Federal project for mapping the United States.

Capable of photographing the entire area of the New England states in six or seven shots, this new camera was developed by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation in conjunction with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Standards.

Details of this new camera, which will be ready for flight testing in the summer, were released recently at the first annual session of the American Society of Photogrammetry in Washington, D. C., a recently organized branch of the international society which was founded in 1913.

Map Boulder Dam Site
Photogrammetry, the science of map making by aerial photography, will be used to map the entire area of the Boulder Dam site before it is submerged to aid the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of Agriculture in prolonging the useful life of the Boulder Dam reservoir.

Aerial map making has already proven its value to the Tennessee Valley Authority. As a result of the aerial mapping done by a Philadelphia company, the Authority is basing its future plans on these maps. A ground survey was rushed through in six months by the Authority to co-ordinate surface measurements with the aerial data. The mapping project was completed a year ahead of schedule and under conventional means of mapping would have taken several decades to complete, with a resulting greater cost.

Daylight Loading

The nine-lens Fairchild camera takes a picture 23 inches square. Its loaded steel film is 12 inches wide and 200 feet long, thus providing for 24 exposures. It is said to do its work at one-quarter less expense. One exposure will cover the area formerly taken by 20 exposures on a single-lens camera and four exposures on a five-lens camera.

A convenient feature of the new camera is daylight loading, making it unnecessary to return to the base for film loading. The film is held flat by a vacuum pump. The camera is trained on the ground by a telescopic sight. The camera is 25 by 27 inches square and 31 inches high and weighs about 300 pounds.

Reflecting possibly the influence of American transport design which foreign aeronautical engineers observed at first hand in the MacRobertson race, Imperial Airways of Great Britain has just brought out two new auto twin-engine monoplane for special fast charter work, whose design is reminiscent of Boeing and Douglas craft in the United States.

These two low-winged monoplane achieve speed by design rather than extra power on the motors. They are the first British transports to have retractable landing gear. All parts of the planes structure have been harmoniously faired into each other to reduce head resistance. The engines are covered with ring-type cowls of the N. A. C. A. type.

Power for these two Imperial Airways monoplane is supplied by two Siddeley Cheetah air-cooled radial engines, developing 270 horsepower at sea level. The planes will cruise at 150 miles an hour, with a top speed of 175 miles. With slightly supercharged engines of 280 horsepower for operation at 6000 feet, the two new Avro monoplane will cruise at 165 miles an hour, with a top speed of not less than 195 miles an hour.

Under the conditions for which these planes are designed to operate, luxurious accommodations are provided for four passengers, each of whom has a table, reading lamp, and an individual air supply. In the rear are located sanitary conveniences and luggage compartments. The cabin of the plane is soundproofed. For ordinary transport work, the plane provides ample room for 10 passengers and two pilots.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Worth Knowing

BEAUTY SHOP

MORE THAN \$400,000.000 WAS SPENT IN AMERICA'S 65,000 BEAUTY SHOPS IN 1934!

The South Through A Windshield

20.

Historic San Antonio

FROM Austin down to San Antonio, following U. S. 81, the distance is barely 80 miles; and before we realized it, we were in the city of 350,000 population, which is richest in historic associations of all Texas cities—nearly only a Longfellow to give it its deserved rank with the storied cities of the world. After all, a struggle for freedom is an epic anywhere. And down through the ages it will be remembered that "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none."

Many discerning northerners bask in the winter sunshine of San Antonio every year; but for the benefit of newcomers who will be lured by the Texas Centennial, we submit the following:

First settlement of site, near head of San Antonio River, made by Spaniards in 1715. Mission San Antonio de Valero ("Alamo") established in 1718. After the Indians disappeared, it was abandoned as a mission; and in 1793 it was renamed Fort Alamo, for its cottonwood (alamo) grove.

In 1821, Mexico won its freedom from Spain, and Texas (named after peaceful Texas Indians) remained with Mexico. Colonization by Americans was encouraged; and in 1835 these rough and ready pioneers rebelled against the dictatorial methods of Mexico's Santa Anna. Eight hundred of them, under Burleson and Milam, after a month's fighting at San Antonio, defeated General Cos on Dec. 9.

In February of 1836, Santa Anna and 6000 picked Mexican troops marched vengefully into San Antonio. The small garrison of Texans—less than 150—bravely established themselves in the Alamo; and on Feb. 23, Santa Anna began relentless siege. The dash of 32 patriots through his cordon to reinforce the beleaguered men in the Alamo was a thrilling venture. But on March 6, after one of the most courageous and tragic defenses in history, the Texans were moved down to the last man!

Flushed, Santa Anna went on to Goliad, where he slaughtered 350 more Texans, under Fannin. Immediately there resounded the cry: "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" And there rallied a rough and determined force under Sam Houston, which wildly routed the Mexicans at San Jacinto (April 21, 1836), and captured Santa Anna. Texas had bitterly paid for, but had won, its independence. It was accepted into the United States in 1845.

So we shall see you down in historic San Antonio in the early months of 1936—that is, if you like it warm.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR. (To be continued.)

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

IT WAS a fine spring morning in Farmer Ben's henhouse, and Emmaline and Susabet, his two most intelligent hens, had just got up. Only, of course, when Emmaline and Susabet got up they really got down. As everybody knows, hens sleep in what would be a queer place and an odd way for a child. Instead of getting into a nice cozy bed, they jump up on what is called a perch and say, "Good night, hen," to each other and go to sleep sitting up. And then when the sun peeks through the henhouse window they wake up and get up by jumping down.

Said Emmaline to Susabet, "Good morning, sister hen. I trust you've had a restful sleep. Till sunrise came again."

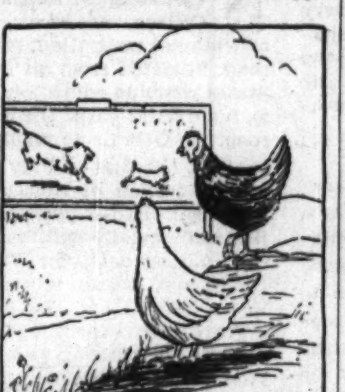
Said Susabet to Emmaline, "Indeed I did, thank you. I trust you had a restful sleep. And sleep the whole night through."

Said Emmaline to Susabet, "I slept so well, my dear. It hardly seems a moment since the sun did disappear."

Said Susabet to Emmaline, "It's breakfast time again. I've got a splendid appetite. To gobble up some grain."

Said Emmaline to Susabet, "We'll gobble them too. Although we're best described as hens. We will be gobblers too."

So Emmaline and Susabet and all the other hens had their breakfast. But the difference between Emmaline and Susabet and the other hens was that Emmaline and Susabet ate their breakfast in one place and then stopped. But the other hens ran here and there and ate their breakfast all over the henyard and just didn't seem to have sense enough to know when they had had breakfast enough. One hen that was eating breakfast would say something in hen talk to another hen that was eating breakfast, and then both hens would dash off in opposite directions.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Let's Go and See the Pictures on the Billboard Down the Street"

site directions and begin eating breakfast somewhere else.

Said Susabet to Emmaline, "Why make such a fuss? Why don't they breakfast quietly and sensibly like us?"

Said Emmaline to Susabet, "With what they have they're not content, and so they run to get. What someone else has got."

Said Susabet to Emmaline, "Between this hour and ten in time enough to make an egg Apiece for Farmer Ben."

Said Emmaline to Susabet, "No need to make him wait. And so when it is ten o'clock we'll meet him at the gate."

So at just ten o'clock, when all the other hens were running about and scratching up gravel all over the henyard, and behaving the way most hens do, Farmer Ben found Emmaline and Susabet waiting at the henyard gate.

"Good morning, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben. "Hope you slept well."

"Cluck, cluck," said Emmaline and Susabet.

Then Farmer Ben let them out.

Daily Features

Good Companions



An English Countryside Scene Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Lisa, London, Eng.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as "Confusion"

THE word most generally translated "wicked" in the Old Testament is *rasha*, which is derived from a root meaning "loose, disjointed, ill-regulated, abnormal" (see Brown, Driver, Briggs, Hebrew Lexicon, p. 987), and implying also "looming and confusion" (Girdlestone: Old Testament Synonyms, p. 81). Thus "sin," when considered from this particular standpoint, is something which disrupts and disorganizes the normal orderly course of one's activity, or of the activities of others.

Several Biblical passages plainly suggest the instability and restlessness connected with the term *rasha*. For example, the writer of Proverbs 28:1, reminds us that "the wicked (*rasha*) flee when no man pursueth." Isaiah notes that "the wicked are like the troubled sea. . . There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked" (Isa. 57:20); while Job could speak of a place where, as he puts it, "The wicked cease from troubling" (Job 3:17).

What They Say

Treaties

"I have never thought that Anglo-American co-operation must depend on the existence of any treaty between our governments."—Sir Ronald Lindsay.

Appraising One's Self

"Remember that there is much truth in the saying that you are very likely to be taken for what you think you are."—Emily Post.

Capabilities

"You can be the best pianist in the world and the worst accompanist."—Hubert Foss.

Clean Films

"We can and will do without dirt."—Lucien Hubbard, film producer.

and watched them affectionately on their way to the street.

Said Susabet to Emmaline, "What shall we do today? I'd like to watch some husbandmen A-getting in the hay."

Said Emmaline to Susabet, "That needs more summer heat. Let's go and see the pictures. On the billboard down the street."

Quotation for Today

LET thy words between two foes be such that if they were to become friends thou wouldst not be ashamed.—SAADI.

In Lighter Vein

Lo, the Poor Indian

The current issue of "Indians at Work," brought out by the Indian Bureau, quoted word for word the following sentences written by Indian children:

"The poor Indians did not know they were savages until missionaries were sent to them."

"Indians were prohibitionists until white settlers made them stop."

"Indians often traded, but they did not know how to borrow because they had no neighbors."

"The future of the American Indian is not known, but it is supposed that he will be absorbed by the White Man."

The Right Tickets

A ticket inspector entered a train at Chomutov, in Bohemia. He examined several tickets, and told each of the holders that they were in the wrong train. They must, he said, change at once.

As his progress along the carriage continued, he found still more passengers who had made a mistake about the train.

Then one of them had a bright idea, and asked the ticket inspector whether he was not in the wrong train.

Much in Little

He pondered over the menu for quite a long time. At last he looked up.

"I see you have six of my favorite dishes on the menu today, waiter," he said. "Which do you specially recommend?"

The waiter, whose position in the restaurant expired at the end of the week, sniffed.

"Well, sir," he said in a hoarse whisper, "if I were you I'd take the stew and have the whole lot!"—El Paso World News.

Scotch Accent Retained

"That's not a Lauder record. It's in German."

"Yes, sir. The record has been translated."—Answers.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.)

Home-Laundry Center

HAVING been out of employment for some months, and with most of his reserve funds gone, a man living in the suburbs of a large city was impressed by remarks made by many of his wife's friends that if they only had some suitable place to do their washings, they could be able to save on that part of their family expenses.

He made a venture and rented a large old vacant storage building in the neighborhood. Then he purchased some odds and ends of lumber with which he made stalls and wash benches. He fitted up about 10 stalls with everything necessary for doing a family wash, even to having plenty of hot water available. Then he did some good advertising in his and adjoining neighborhoods. His rates and conveniences were so attractive that his enterprise soon became a paying business.

Now, after a year, he has procured another large building and expects soon to be free of rentals to pay, besides having an independent business and a comfortable income for his family.

Vera E. B.

Brevities

Rochester Times-Union: Now approaches the time when Mr. Average American, who knows how to run a hotel, edit a newspaper, manage a bus line, finance the Government, and end all crime waves, is willing to take time out from other engagements and manage the local ball tossers.

Montreal Daily Star: Keep on plugging. Remember the first olive you succeed in faking out of a bottle loosens up the others.

Salt Lake Tribune: A woman was taken on a train at Battle Creek while throwing money out the window. It is not decided whether to hold her for impersonating a government official.



Friendliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.
IT WAS spring, and over the side-walks hung a veritable bower of spring blossoms. Under one Japanese quince with its lovely crimson blossoms little Jean and Teddy had their playhouse.

Every day at a certain time a nicely dressed woman of indeterminate age came walking past. She was keenly interested in the children; and though she was a stranger, she always stopped to volunteer some encouraging words about setting up housekeeping and some advice to Teddy on his garage of small tin cars.

The small children grew to look forward to her visits, and sometimes to the small sack of candy she brought. And then one afternoon when she came, they had a huge bouquet of spring flowers for their friend.

She was very grateful, and as she was thanking them, Jean and Teddy's mother heard her voice.

Could it be her friend and neighbor from the old home town? Looking from the old home town? Looking out the window, she was thrilled to recognize the stranger as her old neighbor.

The friend of the children had just recently moved to the city to take a position, and not knowing that the mother of Jean and Teddy lived in the same town, she had been very lonely. But Jean and Teddy are still doubtful if such a friend as their "lady of the sidewalk" would ever be lonely for long at a time.

Things of Beauty

A sky filled with stars on a clear, cold winter's night.

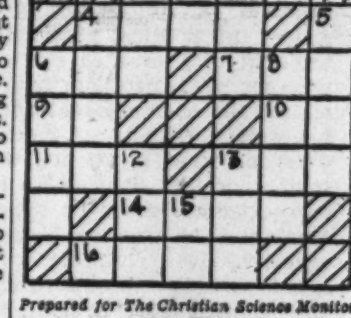
A tropical moon amidst floating clouds.

The evening star over a colorful sunset.

Sight of the Irish coast after many days at sea.

—Mrs. A. B. S., Old Orchard, Me.

Crossword Puzzle No. 98



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

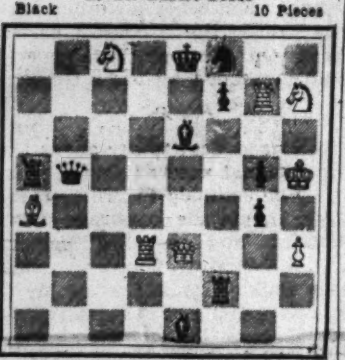
Across
1—A fish
2—Jew
3—Fest-day
4—Sun-god
5—Interjection
6—Branch
7—Tree
8—Exchange premium
9—Face
Down
10—Recent relating piece
11—Beside
12—To sit
13—Elevate
14—A fruit
15—Said suddenly
16—State
17—Spoke
18—Pencil
19—Pressed
[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1719

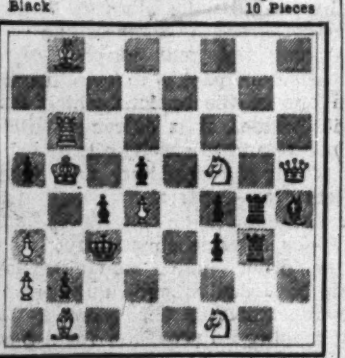
Composed for The Christian Science Monitor and dedicated to Alexander Kish By Dr. Gilbert Dobbe



White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1720

First publication By Alexander Kish Dedicated to Otto Wurzburg



White to play and mate in three

One of the country's foremost two-move composers turns his talents to the three-mover with characteristic success.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1717. 1. Kt-K3 threat

No. 1718. 1. Kt-K3 threat

2. QxRch R-B3

3. QxRch R-B3

4. QxRch R-B3

5. QxRch R-B3

6. QxRch R-B3

7. QxRch R-B3

8. QxRch R-B3

9. QxRch R-B3

10. QxRch R-B3

11. QxRch R-B3

12. QxRch R-B3

13. QxRch R-B3

14. QxRch R-B3

15. QxRch R-B3

16. QxRch R-B3

17. QxRch R-B3

18. QxRch R-B3

19. QxRch R-B3

20. QxRch R-B3

21. QxRch R-B3

22. QxRch R-B3

23. QxRch R-B3

24. QxRch R-B3

25. QxRch R-B3

26. QxRch R-B3

27. QxRch R-B3

28. QxRch R-B3

29. QxRch R-B3

30. QxRch R-B3

31. QxRch R-B3

32. QxRch R-B3

33. QxRch R-B3

34. QxRch R-B3

35. QxRch R-B3

Vienna Game

White to play and mate in two

1. P-K4 P-K4 2. P-K4 P-K4

3. P-K4 P-K4 4. P-K4 P-K4

5. P-K4 P-K4 6. P-K4 P-K4

7. P-K4 P-K4 8. P-K4 P-K4

9. P-K4 P-K4 10. P-K4 P-K4

11. P-K4 P-K4 12. P-K4 P-K4

13. P-K4 P-K4 14. P-K4 P-K4

15. P-K4 P-K4 16. P-K4 P-K4

17. P-K4 P-K4 18. P-K4 P-K4

19. P-K4 P-K4 20. P-K4 P-K4

21. P-K4 P-K4 22. P-K4 P-K4

23. P-K4 P-K4 24. P-K4 P-K4

25. P-K4 P-K4 26. P-K4 P-K4

27. P-K4 P-K4 28. P-K4 P-K4

29. P-K4 P-K4 30. P-K4 P-K4

31. P-K4 P-K4 32. P-K4 P-K4

33. P-K4 P-K4 34. P-K4 P-K4

35. P-K4 P-K4 36. P-K4 P-K4

37. P-K4 P-K4 38. P-K4 P-K4

39. P-K4 P-K4 40. P-K4 P-K4

41. P-K4 P-K4 42. P-K4 P-K4

43. P-K4 P-K4 44. P-K4 P-K4

45. P-K4 P-K4 46. P-K4 P-K4

47. P-K4 P-K4 48. P-K4 P-K4

49. P-K4 P-K4 50. P-K4 P-K4

51. P-K4 P-K4 52. P-K4 P-K4

53. P-K4 P-K4 54. P-K4 P-K4

55. P-K4 P-K4 56. P-K4 P-K4

57. P-K4 P-K4 58. P-K4 P-K4

59. P-K4 P-K4 60. P-K4 P-K4

61. P-K4 P-K4 62. P-K4 P-K4

63. P-K4 P-K4 64. P-K4 P-K4

65

Editorials

Whose Zoo?

HERBERT HOOVER said some challenging things about economic security in his address to the California Conference of Social Work. Several of his crisp and vivid figures of speech suggest that he has regained that sparkle of expression which occasionally bursts through the seriousness of his state papers and which is needed to enliven and clarify present political discussions:

You may produce an efficient economic or government unit by a manufactured, regimented, imposed environment, but you will not produce a free individual, free to change his own environment.

As a matter of economic security alone, we can find it in our jails. The slaves had it. Our people are not ready to be turned into a national zoo, labeled and directed by a form of self-approved keepers.

Mr. Hoover obviously is speaking of the planning which has been going on under the Roosevelt Administration. That, however, was not the first planning. Mr. Hoover might find a fairly succinct explanation of what happened in November, 1932, if he will apply his own words to the economic and financial system which was swelling toward the crash of 1929.

A fawning worship of financial success and an increasing domination of big business in the economic, political and social life of America had produced for millions "a manufactured, regimented, imposed environment" in which the individual was less and less free. Increasingly it was only a story-book hero, a man who married the boss's daughter or invented a machine to put thousands of his fellows out of work, who was likely to change his own environment very spectacularly.

No, the American people did not like being a sort of "national zoo, labeled and directed by a form of self-approved keepers," particularly when those financier-keepers proved unable to prevent the cages from clattering down on the heads of themselves and their charges. They didn't like a partial planning that produced poverty in the midst of plenty, that emphasized profits more than production. From an enthronement of the Coolidge-Hoover new era, the people rushed to the coronation of the Roosevelt New Deal. And neither seems entirely to have satisfied.

Mr. Hoover is right in warning the American people against staking everything on mere economic security. Surely they must not "change their souls and spirits for the fallacious promises of material comforts." Progress is not going to stop. It would be just as specious to expect the political paternalism of government to guarantee everyone a living whether he earned it or not, as it was to expect the economic paternalism of the benevolent despots of business to give everyone what he earned whether they had to or not. Somewhere between the two extremes must be sought what is attainable of true social and economic security.

It is a waste of breath to argue whether the "trained seals" of politics or the "yes men" of business are more appropriately associated with a zoo. Americans make a disproportionate—and in the end unavailing—sacrifice for security if they make monkeys of themselves for either the demigods of finance or the demagogues of the soap box.

No one wants the security of being a slave. With the splendid advantages of modern technology there is no reason why one should have to sell himself into slavery, political or economic, in order to be assured of the daily necessities he is willing to work for. It should be possible to devise in old-age pensions and unemployment compensation a basic degree of security which will belong to the recipient as a matter of right and for which he need not be under obligation to either an industrial or a political boss.

Problems in the Making

FOR the building of leaders and the training of an educated citizenry, America has built the most extensive system of public education in the world. When there arises an Edison, a Burbank or a Justice Holmes, all the world pays him homage. Yet the Population Association of America in its 1935 annual meeting discloses census figures showing the birth rate among economically and intellectually successful groups to be alarmingly below that of the unsuccessful and uneducated.

While those who uphold high standards, not only in a cultural sense but as an economic factor, provide the market for three quarters of all advertised products, are moving toward extinction, the group least capable of furnishing proper home environment and care for their children increases rapidly. These facts are far reaching in their social, economic and political implications for the immediate future. They are particularly thought-provoking at a time when several million families are on relief rolls or otherwise assisted by social agencies. One half of the next generation is rising from that one fourth of the population having lowest standards.

Meanwhile many of the better educated and better equipped couples feel they can't afford to have families. They want to give their children all the advantages experience has taught them to be necessary for success. Yet this same minority

pays the bills for those least suited to populate the nation. Their children are by proxy.

It is always right to be humane. Those in need should always be able to find society willing to lend a helping hand. And, of course, some who start life handicapped rise above their obstacles. On the other hand, if the burden grows perpetually, if the better-equipped group diminishes, if the less well-equipped group dominates in politics, and if the need for more prisons and more social agencies continues at the present rate, what will be the state of civilization two or three generations hence?

The division of the National Research Council which took over the work begun by President Hoover's commission on "social trends" would do well to examine the newly adopted recommendations of the Population Association that "a strong public opinion should be developed against large families among couples unable for any reason to give their children a proper home background." At the same time, some provision might be made for diminishing the economic handicaps attached to large families among couples able to give proper care to children.

Senator Cutting

SOME day American politics will become a more attractive field for the career man. When Bronson Cutting embarked upon the turbulent and treacherous waters of New Mexico politics, they offered neither an inviting nor a promising prospect for public service. The Catron-Fall-Bursum machine appeared to have a strangle hold on the State. Based on a combination of industrial overlords and old-family *caiques* controlling the Mexican *paisanos*, its power seemed unshakable.

But when the young Harvard graduate, carefully raised scion of an old New York family, went to Santa Fe in 1910 as a health seeker, a New Deal landed in New Mexico. He became interested in the State and its people, particularly the Spanish-speaking half. He learned their language and their problems, bought the Santa Fe New Mexican and El Nuevo Mexicano. Soon the machine found that it had something more than a tenderfoot editor or a scholar in politics to deal with.

In fact, "dealing" with him was unusually difficult; there wasn't much he wanted except better government. Talking the language of Juan and Pablo, fighting their battles, becoming their benevolent patron, Bronson Cutting undermined the machine where it had been strongest. After the war he found another avenue to service and power in the American Legion. His influence spread. Appointed to the Senate in 1927 in place of a Democrat, the New Mexico editor was expected to shift an equally balanced Senate to the Republicans. But he was as little of a party man as a Norris or a Johnson; at once Senator Cutting stood out as an independent progressive.

He jumped into half a dozen fights: Veterans' legislation, restriction of campaign expenditures, censorship of literature by customs clerks, federal relief, Philippine independence, recognition of Russia. In 1932 he supported Governor Roosevelt and was offered a Cabinet post. But he chose to continue in the Senate. His service there was intelligent, liberal and independent, of a kind to encourage the hope that the career politician will become a more familiar figure in American life.

The Pulitzer Prizes

ONCE more the Pulitzer awards are detonated. Once more the illuminati are scurrying about midst the flying shell fragments. Once more it becomes necessary to remind ourselves of the rules of war which restrict the range of the big guns. The literary awards are made not for literary merit but for social and educational reasons. The winning play, "The Old Maid," for example, caused little dancing in the streets by the critics, but it possesses a certain interest from the viewpoint of social history. As an example of dramatic art, it can hardly rank with "The Children's Hour," which was passed over presumably because of its theme.

Sometimes literary merit is found in books selected by the Pulitzer committee. "Now in November," which won the award in the field of the novel, was hailed by critics as a work of art as well as a chronicle of American farm life. Douglas Freeman's "R. E. Lee" has been accepted as the "definitive" biography of that soldier. There will be the usual disputes over the award to Andrews' "The Colonial Period of American History."

Among the journalism awards two features are of particular interest. One is the choice of a series of sports articles as a "distinguished example" of reporting. It is difficult to see how exception can be successfully taken to this, since sports constitute a major interest of the great American public, and since it is a bromidium of journalism that the best newspaper writing is done in the sports field.

The other outstanding feature is the omission of any award to an editorial writer. It seems that no editorial writing during the year was good enough. But what is to become of the Republic if its editorial writing is as bad as that?

Good King George

Book News of the Day

ANOTHER contribution to the current imperial celebration is *Good King George's Glorious Reign*, a Pictorial Record compiled by Joselyn Oliver (New York: Oxford University Press, \$1.50).

High Walpole in a Foreword points out justly that "at a time when the world is expressing almost everywhere its contempt for monarchy, the English are showing more real and genuine devotion to their own Royal Family than they have ever shown in their history before." And he adds that "King George and Queen Mary have won the admiration and affection of all their subjects, even those who politically detest the very idea of hereditary monarchy. They have won this by pursuing quite naturally and without any premeditation the only course that could have gained it for them—by a quiet, unostentatious devotion to duty, and the kindness and honesty that have been apparent to everyone."

Probably nobody will take exception to that summation, not even the Labor Member who complained the other day because Parliament had appropriated a large sum for the celebration while failing to make adequate provision for the unemployed. Nor does anybody, probably, envy the King his job. He was placed in it by circumstances beyond his control, he has much influence but little power, and he has conducted himself in a difficult position with dignity and honor. He must be regarded as the symbol of a great Commonwealth of Nations.

This book traces his career, from boyhood to the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, in photographs which, surprisingly enough in view of the English standards in these matters, are not very well reproduced. They record the Coronation, the birth of the Prince of Wales, the Delhi Durbar, the war, the armistice, the growth of aeronautics, British achievements in sports and industry.

War is referred to with the usual expressions of abhorrence; yet there is a section headed "The Pageant of England's Glory" which exalts the armed forces of the Empire. It is possible to believe that England's glory is better represented by her accomplishments in the arts of peace, in her devotion to the ideals of democracy, social justice and humanity, than by her exploits of arms. The pictures showing battle scenes, or the mummery over the Unknown Soldier, or the King shooting small birds, are less impressive than those recording the conquest of the south pole and of Mt. Everest, the construction of a new liner or the opening of a children's playground.

North . . South . . East . . West

Government by Proxy

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is noticeable, almost everywhere among the peoples of democracies, an increasing resentment or unrest because of the rise in bureaucracy and the assumption of ever greater authority by those temporarily in power. Extreme conditions have made possible, or necessary, the adoption of strict regulatory measures designed to regiment production, prescribe hours of labor and, in a measure, to provide means and methods of distribution. Incidentally, at least, profit processes are supervised and the heretofore free exercise of barter and trade is limited or prohibited.

Someone asks, quite anxiously, in what direction the American people, with others, are going. Apprehension is expressed lest we are about to surrender, even if we have not already yielded, our supposed inalienable right to govern ourselves and to express our preferences at the ballot box. The enquirer is fearful that the foundations of our democratic institutions are crumbling from lack of that support which is vital if they are to endure. Even if it should appear that this fear is groundless it is better, perhaps, that the concern felt should be expressed. Apparently the enquirer is not alone in viewing with some alarm the distance we seem to have covered since our political moorings were deserted in the quest for prosperity along a new and previously uncharted and untried route.

It may be somewhat reassuring at the moment to remind ourselves that fundamentally and basically the form and structure of our Government has not been altered since the founding by the framers of the Constitution. The structure of our governmental machinery is adapted to exactly the uses to which it has always been put, and to the uses now enjoyed, condoned, or permitted. It is specious to enquire by what authority, for instance, the code directors and managers impose restrictions respecting production or distribution, or the supervisors and almoners of public relief funds function, or to express alarm that these public servants, clothed in brief authority, are the creations of some person or party acting by usurped right or power.

Until otherwise determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, it must be presumed that even the extravagant or possibly unwise exercise of the power and authority complained of is by warrant

Dad Misses His Easy Chair



All America as a Classroom!

NATURE is the textbook, all America the campus, when the Omnibus College, America's most unusual educational institution, takes to the open road. Students from all over the United States combine education and recreation as huge buses carry them from a "classroom" in Georgia to another in Maine.

About the first of July the fourteenth annual session of the Omnibus College will open. Two expeditions made up of fleets of specially built buses and smaller cars will set out from Wichita, Kan., on their seven-weeks tours, one east, one west.

The eastern expedition will swing south through the Missouri and Arkansas Ozark Mountains region to Memphis, then north to Knoxville, the Great Smokies, Washington, New York, Boston, Augusta, cross the line to Quebec and then south once more to Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

The western expedition will go to Santa Fe, visit the Indian pueblos, the petrified forest, the Grand Canyon, the exposition at San Diego, then turn north to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria,

and homeward via Yellowstone, the Colorado Rockies, and Denver.

Under the direction of a staff of instructors selected from the faculties of twelve co-operating universities and colleges, the students will make use of the unusual facilities of the Omnibus College by studying not from texts but from the country through which they travel. History students will go over the battlefields of Shiloh and Bunker Hill, visit the birthplaces of famous Americans, the scenes of great events.

Journalism students will work on newspapers here and there and will edit the weekly newspaper which is published in a different city each week. Geology students will examine rock formations in the Ozarks and the Rockies, will visit gold and silver and coal mines. Botany students will compare the flora of the Mississippi flood plain with that of the coastal plain.

This "college on wheels" had its beginning in 1922, when Dr. William M. Goldsmith, head of the biology department at the University of Wichita, took a small group of his students to study marine life at Wood's Hole. Last year more than 1000 students coming from almost every state were enrolled. In all, there are something over 6000 alumni.

The Omnibusters are mostly teachers and college students who wish to combine educational opportunity with recreation. In addition to their studies, they have plenty of good times. Sight-seeing trips, theater parties, lectures, and entertainments are arranged to circumvent the old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Perhaps the adage should be revised to read, "—makes Jane a dull girl," since the "coeds" of the college far outnumber the men.

Each expedition is organized into what are called "autocades"—groups of about seventy-five, which travel one day apart. Each has its own director and a dean of women in addition to its faculty and students. Before each autocade travels a fleet of baggage cars and a cafeteria on wheels. Camp is set up before the Omnibusters arrive and a hot meal awaits the tired travelers. The entire camp can be set up in an hour.

The Omnibusters live in specially devised "autocade homes" made of airplane fuselage material, floored, screened, and equipped with all the conveniences of home.

At the end of seven weeks, the Omnibusters have seen a good share of their country, and have earned college credit on one or more subjects.

Mirror of Opinion

Helping Boys

WITH so many millions of men out of work it is such an easy matter to become careless and pay no attention to boys. Men are doubly busy with the affairs of business and trying to figure out how they can live up to their codes. Worrying details occupy one's mind. Yet, all about us, are boys who need help—the help that comes from encouraging words, a helping hand, a little boost. All these helpful things take just a minute of any man's time—and yet they mean so much to a boy.

It does not take long for a boy to grow and develop into a man. It may be that what we say today will have a big influence on what kind of a man he will be. Are we doing the thing that will help the boy? Just a cordial word of greeting in the morning as the boy is on his way to school will frequently give the lad just the needed encouragement for that particular day. Do we do that? Can we truthfully say that we have been the means and channel by which a boy gets inspiration to do better things?

There is so much we can do in boys' work without ever having to take any time to do it. Most men are willing to do this if they only realized how easily it can be done.

As the Alliance (Neb.) Times-Herald says, "No man stands so straight as when he stoops to help a boy."—Oceanside (Calif.) Blade-Tribune.

The Wide Horizon

Should There Be a Ten Years' Truce?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE
By Sisley Huddleston

THE idea of a ten years' "truce" in Europe has gained ground. It is not, of course, new. Already in the days of Aristide Briand there were demands for such a "standstill" arrangement, but it was easy to mock inasmuch as the nations of the world had signed the Kellogg Pact which ruled out war in perpetuity. Why then, it was asked, was it necessary to rule out war for a definite period of years? Logically, the mockers were right. If the Kellogg Pact was to be accepted at its face value, there could be no need of either regional accords or of limited agreements. In space and in time we had eliminated the very notion of strife.

The dilemma is more apparent than real. Certainly we should be reminded as often as possible that theoretically the Kellogg Pact promises peace. Nor should we doubt the sincerity of the nations which signed it. Yet, in fact, we are aware that there are grave differences among the nations which are not disposed of by a general pledge. That general pledge, as it were, begs the whole question—or questions. Unhappily the same problems continue to exist, and they must be dealt with one by one, and agreements reached, or they will remain provocative of war.

It is therefore by no means superfluous or contradictory, while maintaining the Kellogg Pact as an affirmation by which war is abolished, to make partial accords for the peaceful settlement of particular problems. It is all to the good if two or three states can specifically state that they will not fight each other for this or that reason, and it is still to the good if they add that their statement will have binding effect only for a given number of years. It by no means follows that they will fight each other for other reasons, or as soon as the stipulated period has expired. On the contrary, general peace is strengthened by these conventions.

There is a good deal to say about the form that regional accords should take. Should they be confined to two or three nations? Or should they embrace Western countries, and so-called Eastern countries, and central European countries, and Balkan countries—in short, become a comprehensive European pact. And should there be omissions? Germany, for example? Or if one takes an entirely different view, Russia?

Again, it may be questioned whether the mutual assistance form of pact is preferable to the nonaggression form—or the contrary. Under mutual assistance may be hidden veritable alliances. It may be privately agreed by some of the signatories that the real purport of a mutual assistance pact is to keep in subjugation one of the nations which has signed it. Besides, it is extremely difficult to foresee and to specify all the obligations which are accepted, and there may hereafter—especially when the number of signatory countries is considerable—be strange surprises.

On the other hand, nonaggression pacts are regarded in some quarters as a mere repetition of the promise not to fight, making no provision for a possible breach of the promise. Let us suppose, say the objectors, a nation which, despite a nonaggression pact, does make war. Those who have trusted in the pact are helpless. They are not assisted against the violator. Obviously, this is, in the present state of human mentality, a real weakness. As a compromise between the two methods, it is suggested that the nations should bind themselves to withhold all support from the aggressor—in other words, to apply an embargo not only on munitions but on foodstuffs and on credits.

As for the time limits, it is clear that there is a revolt against the idea of "eternal" treaties. Everything moves and nations cannot say precisely what their feelings and interests and necessities will be even in the next generation. Within the framework of the Kellogg Pact—which is, as it were, an assertion of "principle"—it is proposed to draw up ten-year pledges for particular nations. Germany began by drawing up a ten-year truce with Poland. Poland, said the critics, is being deceived. Germany is only temporizing, they asserted. At the end of ten years, when Germany is ready, they declared, it will act in a very different manner. But, nevertheless, Poland was right to make the experiment which has completely changed Germano-Polish relations. The two countries, which were virtually enemies, are now friends. Friendliness may well become a habit.

Signor Mussolini also advocated a ten-year truce. If peace can be assured for ten years, it is likely to be assured for much longer, if not forever. The same thought has been in evidence in the debates about Germany's rearmament. If it could be sure that no country would attack another for ten years, is it not probable that confidence would return, that the Continent would settle down, and that everybody would be so happy at the end of the period that war would be in nobody's mind?

It is regrettable that many people can see in these proposals only a diplomatic "trick" to lull us into a false sense of security. I believe that if we would swear to keep the peace for ten years, Europe would be saved.